FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

OUR PROJECTS.

When we consult our records, we find that our town has not been backward in undertaking noble enterprizes; not slow in laying the foundation for general improvements; always ready with an uplifted hand to *start* the ball that might bring us on rapidly to a high state of social, municipal, and moral advance, or reform.

While, however, we view with pleasure and self-gratulation many honorable designs carried on to completion and perfection, we also behold many, equally as worthy, useful and beneficial in their tendencies, begun but never finished. We have often talked of, and made attempts at, great things, and have as often signally failed. Though, to our credit be it said, the immediate past and the present have in some measure modified the characteristic features of anterior time. The last five years, and even the last ten, have seen more attempted, and less having failed, than prior years. Yet many of these improvements have been accomplished only after hard struggles; many of our now successful institutions have been reared up as it were in the midst of fire. And still the same seed are imbedded in our midst.

Why have not all our worthy, great and good projects not only found a beginning but an end; not an end in the dust, or in smoke, but an honorable and lasting end, in the completion of the design? Why have any failed? Why have some struggled, died, and, but gasped for a time, and, perhaps, even now have present existence to extraneous [illegible]?

Without noticing each event individually, or considering any one enterprise particularly, we will venture to express our opinion as to the cause or causes of these things. And, first, we reckon a not sufficient unanimity amongst our people, which is probably owing to several causes. On the part of some, there is a too great timidity to launch forth on the swelling tide, and a prudence more to be pitied than praised: while on the part of others, there has been at times exhibited a spirit of envy at the accidental good fortune of a few; a working for self interest, a contriving for policy; a one-man-feeling, not in a broad sense but contracted, and perhaps better described as a supreme selfishness. Again, a sectarian spirit and denominational feelings and interests have been brought in, where for the general good, they should have been the least thought of, the last mentioned, and far better never entertained.

I will not set out to prove that these are the real causes of the failure of so many laudable enterprizes begun in our midst. Perhaps I need not, as it may be already evident to many. Do not, however, understand me to say, that these have been the only causes which have operated in producing so unhappy results. But I do say, that these, if they have existed, are sufficient of themselves to produce such results. I admit that there may have been other causes, and doubtless in many cases there have been; but others have been only secondary, and have only hastened what otherwise was equally inevitable. But where success has attended our efforts, it has been, generally, because the secondary then over balanced those that have been always primary.

Though I will not argue this subject, allow me to address to those who do not yet coincide with me, a few questions, directing their attention to the past. Have we neither talked of, nor ever commenced operations on any canals; either to unite the waters of the Cape Fear and Yadkin, or to head the Falls of our own noble river? Were there no steps taken towards the construction of a certain Portage Railroad? Was there never a railroad talked of, and no incipient measures taken to build a railroad to our Western back country? And were there no other railroads talked of, and ever begun? No railroad, in time ago, which even now would be more than a convenience in conveying things from the river up to town? None to Wilmington, or in any other direction? Was it never thought possible, and never attempted, to sluice the Cape Fear? Were there not operations begun about three years ago, and which have not yet been brought to a close, to open the navigation of our river above us, and extend it far up one of its tributaries? A noble enterprise! An advantage taken of what nature seems to have given us to improve. Certainly it would be out of place to argue the expediency of that undertaking here, and an outrage to throw the blame of its present forlorn condition upon the people of Fayetteville. But doubtless our cold comfort has had as much effect in one way as our encouragement and united effort might have had in another. And as to its real benefits, I might remark, *that* improvement may be as much in our favor as a certain other is *likely* to be. Again, have not we ourselves been somewhat to blame for the obstacles which have hindered the construction of our present contemplated railroad? Was it absolutely unavoidable, that it should only be talked of, or begun, and then abandoned for one or two years? Has the Western Railroad met with no opponents in our own midst? Have we all along been perfectly united? Have its friends always looked to the general good, and less to individual interests, in advancing its cause and progress? Is it not to be feared, that this project has, or will linger so long in a state of partial completion, that the heart and head have, or will become sick of the once grand and promising enterprise? It is no use to cry over spilt milk, yet we may point with sadness to lost golden opportunities, and from their lesson learn to walk, in future, with our eyes open. It is more than childish, after disappointment, to waste our time in mourning the past. Rather let that be a sting to greater exertion. But alas! there are some who never profit by the experience of other events, and can only learn their error from the issue of the present. I need not ask you, worthy objector, whether there have not been any jarring interests—private interests—to the construction of any of the Plank Roads now in successful operation; much less whether any in conflict with those that are nominally dead, or those which were only contemplated. Has no one thought, such a road had better not be built at all, if it does not run by my door? Is this the right spirit? Certainly it is not public spirit.

In all such cases ought we not rather to consider, what will be for the general good? It is true some may be benefitted more than others. The question should rather be, not how much will I be benefitted, but how can the most be benefitted? And though some may be more favored in position and circumstances than ourselves, let us, nevertheless, remember that our turn may come next: at any rate, let us be content in consideration of that true principle of Political Economy, which tells us, that whatever benefits *one* benefits *all*. But we would not infer from this that because one may be greatly benefitted, therefore all are benefitted as much as possible. This neither encourages "log-rolling" nor selfishness; it gives us consolation, however, in view of our yielding private interests for the good of the community.

In consideration, then, of all the above facts and reasons, let us, before undertaking any enterprize, view it in all its points, and if it be a wise one, we will enter into it, heart and hand,—we will all unite, and in no case oppose simply because it may not benefit us as much as we would like. But if we cannot co-operate, let us, at any rate, not retard the efforts of others. If we cannot encourage, let us at least, keep silence, and not speak to the detriment of the labors of others.

Need I add, then we will see no abortive enterprizes, no foolish investments, no capital thrown away on half finished projects; but capital, however small the amount, will be profitable in proportion to the time of its investment and the peculiar advantages of the enterprize. The community will be benefitted; prosperity will follow in the wake of improvement; business will increase; many more will become rich; while all will be gainers, from the man of thousands to the common day laborer.

This we say will be the result in a pecuniary point of view, and adding to this a happy moral effect, an increased tone of moral sentiment, there is, at least, even admitting that these views are not altogether correct, a ground for considering what we have done, and what we may do in future, a plea for examining our old records, and, perhaps, a demand for eradicating old motives and notions, and establishing new ones and pure ones.

And none would hail with more delight so happy an event than your friend and fellow citizen "CATO CENSORIUS."

Masonic Grand Lodge.—The annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of this State was held in Raleigh on Monday last. We learn from a delegate who attended its deliberations, that a very large number of representatives were present from all parts of the State, and that business of an interesting character to the fraternity was transacted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing Masonic year, viz:

Dr. Pleasant A. Holt, of Alamance, Grand Master.
Wm. K. Blake, of Greensboro, Senior Warden.
Joseph Green, of Brunswick, Junior "
Wm. T. Bain, of Raleigh, Secretary.
C. W. D. Hutchins, " Treasurer.

The Grand Master appointed Alfred Martin of Wilmington, Deputy Grand Master; ——— Davidson, Grand Senior Deacon; N. A. Ramsey, of Pittsboro', Grand Junior Deacon, Mr. Dunkley, of Va., Grand Lecturer.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement.—A letter was received this morning from Cross Creek, the lowest Lock and Dam, on the Cape Fear River above Fayetteville, showing the condition of the work at that point. The Company have now about one hundred and thirty hands at work there, and it is confidently expected that the Lock and Dam will be completed by the 15th of January next.—*Wil. Herald.*

Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

WELDON, (N. C.) Dec. 8.

Sad Affair at the University of N. Carolina.—*Dear Express:*—A very sad affair came off at the University of North Carolina, (Chapel Hill) yesterday, the 7th, which it is thought will result in the death of a very amiable young man by the name of Singletary, from Edgecombe county, N. C.

It is said that young Singletary was walking across the Campus at the University, when he was hailed in an insulting manner by a fellow student by the name of White, who is from Tennessee. Subsequently Singletary approached White and asked if it were he who hailed him. White answered in the affirmative. Singletary then told him he must apologize for the insulting manner and language he had used. White immediately drew a pistol from his pocket, swearing at the same time he would not apologize, and seemed to be about to shoot. Singletary waved a small stick, which he had in his hands, in front of his face, when White lowered the pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the right groin of Singletary. The wound is said to be a very dangerous one, and it is thought will prove fatal. White left immediately and has not been taken. It is supposed he has made his way to Tennessee.

I have the above particulars from several of the students who arrived here to-day from the University.

Agricultural Profits.—The Leesburg Washingtonian states that Capt. George Kephar purchased a tract of land in Loudoun county, four years ago, which cost him five dollars per acre; from a field of this land, containing 100 acres, last fall, he got 400 barrels of corn, worth at that time $5 per barrel. After cutting off the corn he put in wheat, sowing two tons of guano on it, which yielded him 2100 bushels and some bounds, last harvest, worth $2 per bushel. In two years, on this field which cost, four years ago, five hundred dollars, he got upwards of $6,200.

High Prices.—At the sale of the property of John S. Jeffries, dec'd, in Mecklenburg county, Va., on Tuesday, a negro boy, only 18 years of age, and a common field hand, brought $1300, and another not as likely, brought $1250. Corn brought $5,35 per bbl.

FROM THE EVENING POST.

EPIGRAM.

As my wife and I, at the window one day,
Stood watching a man with a monkey,
A cart came by, with a "broth of a boy,"
Who was driving a stout little donkey.
To my wife I then spoke, by way of a joke,
"There's a relation of yours in that carriage."
To which she replied, as the donkey she spied,
"Ah, yes, a relation—*by marriage!*"

Blank Warrants for sale here

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1855.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Saturday and Monday, nothing of importance.

In the House of Representatives there were on Saturday six ballottings for Speaker, as follows.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th
Richardson,	73	73	73	72	72	73
Banks,	86	97	98	99	100	100
Fuller,	26	18	28	29	30	30

The scattering vote on each trial varied from 21 to 34—no one receiving on the last ballot more than 3 votes.

On Monday, the voting for Speaker was resumed. After the first unsuccessful vote,—

Mr. Thorington offered the following on his own responsibility:

Resolved, That the House will proceed *viva voce* to the election of a Speaker; and if, after the roll has been called three times, no member shall have received a majority of the whole number of votes, the roll shall again be called, and the candidate then receiving the largest number of votes, provided it be a majority of a quorum, shall be declared elected Speaker.

This fell like a bombshell, occasioning much excitement. Several members in the same breath moved to lay the Resolution on the table, declaring that was the proper place for it.

The Clerk called the House to order—members standing up all over the Hall.

Mr. Giddings, amid the confusion, earnestly appealed to his friend from Iowa to withdraw the resolution, believing that the feeling of the House was becoming more favorable to Mr. Banks.

The yeas and nays were ordered, on laying the resolution on the table, and the question was raised whether Mr. Thorington could withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, appealed to his friends to waive their objections and permit the gentleman from Iowa to withdraw the resolution, he desiring to do so.

Cries of "no objection" "agreed" &c., and the resolution being withdrawn, the House again proceeded to vote for a Speaker.

The following was the state of the vote on the six trials to-day:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th
Banks,	100	105	106	107	107	107
Richardson,	74	76	76	76	75	76
Fuller,	31	29	29	28	28	28
Scattering,	16	15	15	13	15	15

On Tuesday, the voting for Speaker was resumed, and six ballottings were had without result. On the first, Banks received 107, Richardson 74, Fuller 27, Zollicoffer 4, Scattering 13. And on the sixth, Banks 106, Richardson 74, Fuller 27, Zollicoffer 4, Orr 2.

The despatch from Washington to the Richmond Whig, announcing the votes above, says that there is no prospect of an election until some new combination is formed or the plurality vote adopted.

THE SECTIONAL ISSUE.—It is a melancholy spectacle, the union of 107 votes, *all from the free States*, upon an avowed free soil candidate for the Speakership of the House of Representatives—a place which has of late come to be regarded as second in respectability and power only to the Presidency of the United States. Not a solitary vote from any State south of Mason & Dixon's line! It is the first time in the history of the government in which such a purely sectional vote has occurred. On the Missouri Compromise, that of 1850, the fugitive slave law, the Nebraska question, and on all other minor sectional questions, there have been some from both sections who have voted with the majority of the other. The public mind had never before now arrived at such a condition of bitter hostility as the vote for Banks indicates. And never before did abolitionism, (or rather disunionism, for that is the inevitable and rapidly approaching end,) present so bold and powerful a front. The next step need only be to elect Seward or Chase President. And truly there seems to be great reason to expect such a step.

KANSAS.—Later accounts than those in our last, show that the disturbances in Kansas were not so alarming as were represented—that is, if the late accounts may be more relied on than the old.

The free State account represents that the excitement grew out of the murder of Charles W. Dow, formerly of Ohio, and a free State man, by a Mr. Coleman, a Missourian, and a pro-slavery man, caused by a quarrel about a tract of land, which had no reference to the slavery question. Coleman fled, went to see Gov. Shannon, and excited him by false representations. The arrest of Bronson, who had nothing to do with the murder, and his rescue by his friends, followed.

Horace Greely, editor of the N. Y. Tribune, writes from Washington as follows:

"I am assured that the President and Cabinet recoil from the terrible responsibility of launching the Federal troops against the free settlers of Kansas. Gov. Marcy tells them that any movement of that sort will ruin the Democratic party in all the Free States, and cost it at least the next Presidential election. Gen. Cass, too, I hear is prepared to take ground in favor of the Free-State men. Things are looking brighter."

OLD RIP OUT DONE.—North Carolina may fairly surrender her ancient title to California. The people of that State go a long way to mill—not less than 19,000 miles.

The ship Adelaide, from San Francisco, arrived at New York on the 14th of October with a cargo of California wheat which paid a large profit to the shipper, the wheat averaging $2 per bushel. The same vessel has just gone back to the same port with 1500 barrels of flour.

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON.—The Washington letter writers are scarcely as interesting as usual at the beginning of a session. They furnish but little that is startling—their *inventive* genius seeming to be dormant.

From the correspondent of the N. Y. Express, however, we glean that Mr. Banks, and his friends, have courted the K. N.'s to some purpose, though he did preside over the State Convention in Massachusetts which nominated Rockwell for Governor in opposition to Gardner, the K. N. candidate. All this, and other matters, he managed to explain away, so as to get the Northern K. N. votes for Speaker. He "regretted" his course in that convention, &c. Added to which was "an assurance and belief that he would be true to the principles of the American party; and not sectionally unjust or offensive in the organization of the Committees of the House."

So, if this is to be believed, Mr. Banks has been giving an "assurance" as to how he will organize the Committees. Such an assurance, Mr. Campbell of Ohio seems to have refused to give, if we may credit his own statement in withdrawing his name from the list of candidates. "It is obvious to me, (said Mr. Campbell,) that it is impossible for my friends to succeed unless I take one of two positions—namely, *either to repudiate my well-known position in reference to slavery and Americanism, or in some way, directly or indirectly, to make pledges in reference to the organization of committees which would amount to a sacrifice of self-respect on my part, and make me, in my judgment, a fit object for public contempt.*"

What Campbell, free-soiler as he is, was too honest to do, Banks has done, if the Express writer be correct, as he doubtless is.

It will be recollected how utterly Brown of Indiana destroyed himself, only a few years ago, by giving pledges as to his official course should he be elected Speaker. The change from that day to this is striking—full of the genuine spirit of "progress."

The correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial says,—

"There has been quite a stampede of Senators out of the Whig party. Yesterday, in the Democratic caucus, it was announced that six Whig Senators, all Southern, had sought an opportunity upon the opening of this session to give in their adherance to the Democratic party. Among the Senators alluded to are Messrs. Benjamin, Toombs, Geyer, Pratt and Mallory. Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, are looked upon as Know Nothings, but are in fact simply conservatives.

"The strength of the Administration is not increased by this accession of Whigs, and it is no evidence that its popularity is increasing, or that Mr. Pierce will be re-nominated. It does show, however, that there is a merging of all parties in the South, into one anti-Northern and pro-slavery party.

"Last night there was abundant evidence of this new fact in the action of the caucuses of the Southern and Northern Know Nothings. The Southern men insisted upon the adoption of an out and out pro-slavery platform, which, of course scared off their Northern compatriots. This state of things aggravates and complicates the difficulty of organization."

Another letter says that six Whig Senators notified the party in ascendency that in the formation of the committees, they declined being considered as representatives of either of the three parties to the late election. They prefer to remain Whigs.

The New York Herald's correspondent, referring to the K. N. Caucus, mentioned above, states the number in attendance as thirty. Mr. Walker of Alabama offered a resolution approving the 12th section or the slavery article.—Messrs. Etheridge of Tenn., Paine of this State, Harris of N. Y., and others, opposed its adoption. Mr. Walker then said that he should publish the resolutions. His right to do so was denied. Great excitement followed, a number of members left the room, and the meeting adjourned without action.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express writes,—

"After the withdrawal of Campbell as nominee for Speaker on Friday, his friends rallied *gradually* around Banks, (Free Soil K. N.) of Mass., Richardson, the Pierce nominee, is a large, stout built, swaggering sort of a fellow, having the appearance of a Western bully, and ready for a drink of brandy with a "good fellow," or a free fight with one that aint. Banks looks like a shrewd, close figuring politician, and hopes to be elected by the 3rd vote to-day.

"There is more log-rolling and wire-pulling here now than any one away from the Capitol ever suspects. There are schemes of knavery and political gambling going on all the time. The man who to-day thinks he is sure of a good grab at the spoils, will find to-morrow that he has only indulged in a dream.

"Horace Greeley, the veritable white coated Horace, is on hand and perhaps has more to do with managing certain affairs, than any other man who is not a member. Other persons of notoriety are in town, including swindlers, pickpockets, gamblers, farobankers, and fancy characters generally. One member lost his pocketbook, and a New Yorker his watch. Such little incidents occur by way of variety. The Hotels are all crowded.

GUANO.—The Guano island lately discovered in the Pacific by two American navigators, and to protect which a U. S. Vessel has been despatched, is said to be covered with an immense deposit of the purest guano. It is stated that at the lowest computation the island contains 350,000,000 tons of guano; that being situated in a latitude where it seldom, if ever, varies, it is of the very best quality; and that in consequence of the trade winds favoring, voyages may be made much sooner than from the Chincha Islands.

If these statements are true, the Peruvian monopoly and the consequent high prices will soon come to an end.

POST OFFICES ESTABLISHED.—Roaring Gap, Surry Co. N. C., John P. Roberts P. M.

Pleasantville, Rockingham Co., R. A. Ellington Postmaster.

PLEASANT.—The Richmond Whig, K. N., says of the "Organ" of the K. N. party, published at Washington City, "the Southern man who votes for the "Organ" (for printer to Congress,) should have his ears chopped off and his tongue taken out by the roots."

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—Hon. James M. Mason was re-elected to the U. S. Senate on Saturday last by a large majority. Mason 124, Summers, K. N., 66, Scattering 3. The Virginia papers had scarcely a doubt before the election that Ex-Gov. Floyd, as an irregular Loco, would beat Mr. Mason badly. Gov. Floyd received *one* vote.

HIGH PRICES.—23 negroes were sold at Asheville a few days ago for $17,322—an average of $754 43. Five of them were small children, two were over fifty, and one over sixty years old.

SUGAR AND COTTON.—A letter from London states that the price of sugar is 95 per cent. higher than in Nov. 1854, and 45 per cent. higher than on 1st Nov. 1855. Three or four houses had bought up all that could be had in London, and had cleared £100,000 each by the speculation. There was in the United Kingdom a stock of only 75,000 tons, against 160,000 tons in Nov. 1854.

Of cotton, the stock was 544,500 bales, against 805,150 in Nov. 1854.

HOGS.—The Asheville Spectator says that up to Nov. 24th, 18,688 hogs had passed over the French Broad road. The number, during the whole season, it is supposed will reach 35 or 40,000. The highest price paid in Tennessee was 5¼.

Hogs.—Several droves of hogs have entered Yorkville, S. C., this season. One of them was sold out at 6 cents gross. The others were demanding 6½.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

What little Pork that has been received here in carts and wagons has sold at 8 to 9.—*Observer.*

HOW TO PRESERVE THE PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

The Knickerbocker for December, a capital number, by the way, has the following capital Election story:

PRESERVING THE PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

"In the northwest portion of the State of Ohio in the county of Anglaize, there is a township the citizens of which are principally German, and notwithstanding their 'sweet accent,' they are all democrats of the regular 'unterrified' stripe. From the time of the erection of the county up to the year eighteen hundred and fifty-two, there had never been a whig vote cast in the township spoken of, although there were over six hundred voters; but at the fall election of that year, upon counting the ballots, it appeared that there was *one* whig amongst them. There was the proof, a regular *straight-out* whig ticket, and they dare not pass it by. This caused great commotion; their escutcheon was dimmed; there was a *whig* amongst them; that blot must be wiped out, and with their courage (Dutch of course) up to fever heat in shade, they went to work slyly to find the man who had dared to vote the '*Vig* dicket;' but their labors were unsuccessful. In the meantime another year rolled round, and the good 'peeples' were again assembled at the election precinct. It had not been forgotten, however that at the last election some one had voted the '*Vig* Dicket;' and it was now the subject of open remark and wonder.

"While they were having an out-door discussion of the subject, Sam Starrett, a late immigrant from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, came a long, and demanded the cause of the commotion.

"'Vell, ve vas a vondering who it vas voted the Vig dicket at de last election,' said an old Dutchman.

"'It was me,' Sam said, 'and it wan't no body else!'

"'I dinks not,' said the old Dutchman, and the balance shook their heads incredulously.

"'I tell you it was though,' said Sam, pulling out a whig ticket, 'and may I be chawed up if I ain't going to do it again. I am going to vote *that*, (holding out the ticket,) and vote it open, too. I'll let you know that I'm an *Independent American citizen*, and I'll vote just as I please, and you can't help it, by Jemima!"

"So in he went to deposit his ballot. There sat the three old Dutch judges of election, 'calm as a summer morning;' and true to his word, Sam handed over his ticket, open. One of the old judges took it, and scanning it a few seconds, handed it back toward the independent voter, and said:

"'Yaw dat ish a Vig dicket.'

"'Well put it in the box,' said Sam.

"'Vat you say?' said the old Dutchman, his eyes big with surprise, 'put him in de box?'

"'Yes sir-ree, put it in the box! I am goin' to vote it!'

"'Oh no! nix goot, nix goot! dat ish a Vig dicket,' said the old Dutchman, shaking his head.

"'Well, I reckon I know its a Whig ticket,' said Sam, 'and I want you to put it in the box, darnation quick, too.'

"'No, no! dat ish not goot; dat ish a Vig dicket, we not take 'em any more, said the old judge,' turning to receive 'goot dickets' from some of his German friends.

"Sam went out and cursed till all was blue—said he had come thar to vote, and he'd be flambergasted if he warn't goin' to vote in spite of all the Dutch in the township. So, after cooling off a little, he went in, and tendered his ticket, very neatly rolled up. The old judge took it again, and notwithstanding Sam's demurring, unrolled it and looked it over; then turning to Sam, in a manner and tone not to be misunderstood, said:

"'*I tell you dat ish a Vig dicket; dat it ish nix goot; and dat we no take 'em any more!*'

"Sam again retired, cursing all democrats generally, and the Dutch particularly, and assigning them the hottest corners of the brimstone region, and was going on to curse every body that didn't curse them when he was interrupted by an old Dutchman in the crowd with:

"'Sam Sdarrett, I tells you vat it ish, if you will vote der Dimergrat dicket, and leef der gounty, we gifs you so much monish as dakes you vere you cum vrom.'

"Sam scratched his head, studied awhile, and then said that as he had come thar to vote, and warn't goin' away without votin', he guessed he'd do it.

"Again Sam made his appearance before the judges, and tendered his vote. The same old judge took it, and looking it over quietly, turned to Sam and said:

"'Yaw, *dat* ish goot; dat ish a Dimergratic dicket!' and dropped it into the box.

"It is only further necessary to say that Sam went back to the eastern shore at the expense of the township; and that, at *that* election, and ever since, that German township has been O. K.

"That is what I call 'preserving the purity of elections.'"

All the Chinese grocers are sages, philosophers of the school of Confucius. They are especially friends of truth, and pique themselves on the irreproachable purity of their merchandise, and they never sell a farthing candle without accompanying it with some precept of lofty wisdom suited to the occasion. "Madame, here is your candle. The honest man, says Confucius, loves the light; it is only hateful to those whose intentions are evil." "Mademoiselle, here is your penny worth of soap. The stains of the soul, unlike those of linen, can never be extracted." "Monsieur, this is the pickled herring which you asked for. While eating it remember the saying of our great philosopher: wisdom is like brine, into which a man dips himself that he may live forever."

How to be Loved.—Here is a secret worth knowing. William Wirt, in a letter to his daughter, thus insists upon the importance of the small sweet courtesies of life. Depend upon it, he is right. He says: "I want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself pleasing to others, is to show that you care for them. The whole world is like the miller at Mansfield who cared for nobody—no, not he—because nobody cared for him. And the whole world will serve you so, if you give them the same cause. Let all persons, therefore, see that you do care for them, showing them what Sterne so happily calls the small sweet courtesies, in which there is no parade; whose voice is too still to tease, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks, and little kind acts of attention, giving others the preference in every little enjoyment at the table, in the field, walking, sittiug, or standing."

In some parts of Pennsylvania the corn crops are said to be greater in the aggregate than at any time before in fifteen years. From seventy to ninety bushels per acre is a common yield.

MARRIED,

In Union county, 22d ult., by E. W. Liles, Esq., Mr. WILSON P. GADDY to Miss MARTHA ANN CASON, eldest daughter of Col. James F. Cason, Esq. Also, 27th ult., by E. W. Liles, Esq., Mr. THOMAS W. GRIFFIN, of Geo., to Miss MARTHA CAROLINE IRBY, youngest daughter of Wm. Irby.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. John Tillett, A. M. GORMAN, Esq., Editor of the "Spirit of the Age," to Miss MARY EDMONDS, daughter of James M. Jordan, Esq. of Isle of Wight county, Va.

In Alamance county, 29th ult., by Nathan Stout, Esq., Mr. HUGH W. DIXON, of Chatham, to Miss FLORA A. MURCHISON, of Alamance.

At the residence of Leroy Mitchell, Esq., in Louisburg, N. C., on the 14th ult., by the Rev. F. W. Thomas, Mr. JOHN B. YARBOROUGH to Miss CORA M. FOSTER, both of that place. Also, at the same place, by the same, on the 5th inst., Dr. E. LAWRENCE to CECILIA D. FOSTER.

On Tuesday morning, Dec. 4, in Charlotte, N. C., by the Rev. Mr. Miller, JOHN LYON, Esq., of Petersburg, Va., to Miss MAGGIE M. SPRINGS, daughter of Leroy Springs, Esq., of the former place.

DIED,

In Duplin county, 5th inst., KATHARINE PEARSALL, wife of Jeremiah Pearsall, in the fiftieth year of her age.

In Richmond county, on the 24th of June last, Mrs. PHOEBE EWING, wife of Isaac Ewing, Sen. in the 77th year of her age. She had been afflicted with sickness for about 35 years, and had been a member of the M. E. Church for 20 or 30 years.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday night, in the 81st year of his age, Col. SAMUEL MILLER, of the Marine Corps, which he entered about 45 years ago.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Dec 11, Str. Fanny, with Passengers, and goods for S W Tillinghast, E J Hale & Son, H L Myrover, R W Kinlaw, Williamson & Overbaugh, J W Lett, W J McDiarmid, T J Johnson, McDonald & Whaley, Beaver Creek Co, Wm Taylor, A A McKethan, B M Mortimer, Mrs E Fanning, Jas Byrne, W McL McKay.

Cape Fear Line. Dec. 12, Str. Flora McDonald, with goods for Worth & Utley, D Murphy, R T Long, S J Hinsdale, W Draughon, J V & T Symons, A A McKethan, J Cain, Rockfish Co, Buck Shoals Co, J M & D Worth, L J Haughton, R Gray, B Brookshire, J N Smith, Vestal & Watson, Hunt, Adderton & Co, Mrs S J Hart, J A Varling.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

Dec. 9.—Brig Pulaski from Beaufort, N. C.; Schr. Harriett Hallock from New York; Br Schr. Trent from Green Turtle Bay, Abaco. 10.—Schr Ann Maria fm Lockwood's Folly.

SELECT SCHOOL.

R. H. GRAVES, Principal.

THIS School, located in Granville county, N. C., about 9 miles south of Clarksville, Va., and 10 miles south-west of Tynesville Depot, will be opened on the 15th of January, 1856.

The location has been selected with reference to healthfulness, and the high tone of social, moral, and religious influence in the community.

Board will be provided in families of the highest respectability. The price of Board and Tuition for a Session of 20 weeks is $75, payable in advance. The number of Pupils limited.

The Principal having been engaged in teaching during the last 19 years of his life, and for the most part in connection with some of the first Institutions in the State, is of course known to some extent in most sections of the State. Circulars, however, containing references and other particulars, may be obtained by application to the Principal, at Brownsville P. O., Granville county, N. C.

Oct. 27. 48*3m

DESIRABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, the Farm on which he now resides, consisting of Six Hundred Acres—One Hundred and Twenty-five Acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good new Dwelling and all the necessary out houses: the water is good and the location healthy. It is situated in the lower end of Richmond County, two miles from Laurinburgh, where there is a flourishing Male School, and will not be far from the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road.

Persons wishing further information will please call on me on the premises, or address me at Laurinburgh, Richmond County, N. C.

DUNCAN McINTYRE.

Oct. 18. 44*tf

FROM THE ARATOR.

PREMIUM ESSAY,

ON THE PREPARATION OF LANDS—THE BEST MODE OF CULTIVATING CORN AND SAVING FODDER.

[*Published by order of the Presidents of the Granville, Warren and Franklin Agricultural Societies.*]

All stiff, stubble, and soddy lands, intended for corn, should be subsoiled at least eight inches deep, the previous fall, or in early winter: immediately after which, it should be horizontalized with ditches, having sufficient fall for the rains to keep them open—if the soil is not too subject to gully; and likewise to drain the land of a superfluity of water; so as to enable the action of the elements to disintegrate, and fertilize the soil, as well as to kill the eggs of worms and insects during winter.

Just before planting, the land should be laid off into rows, with a bull-tongue plow, five feet apart, perfectly horizontal, for the purpose of retaining the light showers of rain; permitting as many of them as practicable to enter into the upper side of the ditches, in order to part with the heavy ones. Then it should receive broadcast, at least 200 lbs. of Peruvian Guano to the acre—or as much bone dust, stable, hogpen, or compost manure, as will enable the land to produce an abundant crop of corn—if it is not rich; as it is impossible for it to yield corn without its component elements are present, or put into the soil. Twenty-five per cent. of Plaster Paris, or fresh charcoal pulverized, will fix the ammonia in the guano, and stable manure likewise, (if it is not permitted to escape by its accustomed exposure to rain and heat,) and render them vastly more productive and permanent; and as much ashes, or lime, should be added in forming the compost.

While the fertilizer is being cast on the land, it should be bedded with the largest size single horse, (approved) cast plow, that turns well; and then run the plow up and down in the water furrow, taking from the ridge on either side enough earth to form a soft bed for the corn, as well as to raise it above the damp, and sufficiently high to work the young plant. Open the same with a duck bill plow-hoe, armed with wooden moulding-boards, long enough to make a drill six inches wide and two deep, for the reception of the kernels, which should be dropped three feet apart, two grains in the hill, and covered one inch deep only, with a board, attached to a plow-hoe helve, about ten inches long, and scooped out below.

High land corn should be planted by the 25th of March in this latitude. Soon as it is well up, it should be sided with a Colter, 6 or 8 inches wide from wing to wing, and sharp in front, to prevent covering the young blades: and the earth thoroughly loosened around the corn with light and narrow hilling hoes, and thinned out to one stalk at the same time. Soon as the grass appears on the beds, and immediately after every heavy rain, if possible, harrow the beds with Sinclair's "Five Tooth Expansive Cultivator;" which will gradually level them, by filling up the corn furrow. By the 1st of July the corn should have a thin flat hill.

Rich and fresh lands require another weeding between the stalks, and around stumps.

Corn should be planted, worked, and laid by early.

Light and sandy soils need not be subsoiled until planting season, as they are not subject to bake; and the benefits to be derived from the chemical action of the air and frost on such lands, will not remunerate for the extra plowing.

Wet, low or high lands, should be deeply subsoiled when the weather is dry in fall, and thrown up into high beds of 5, 10, or 20 feet width, with deep water furrows between, running into a drain-ditch on the lowest side of the field. The manure should be applied on the beds, broadcast, just before reversing them for the reception of the seed corn.

All fertilizers, especially coarse ones, should be applied broadcast; so as to become thoroughly incorporated with the soil, in order to afford a uniform and constant supply to the thousand little corn roots that ramify the earth in every direction in search of food.

When manure is deposited in the hill, the corn grows rapidly, until the tap and brace roots, cease to be absorbents; after which it perishes, or produces but a small nubbin; as the runners cannot find more nutriment than will sustain the extravagantly raised stalk and consumption of a July's sun.

As the virtue of manures resides in their salts and volatile qualities, it is obvious that they should be deeply deposited, and remain undisturbed; therefore the system of thoroughly plowing the land from three to five times during the growth of the corn, is not only destructive to the land and manure, but equally injurious to the corn, by constant laceration of its tender roots, and exposing them to a vertical sun. We might as well expect to fatten an animal by repeated venesection, or increase the volume of a river by cutting off its branches, as to calculate upon making a crop of corn, of a dry year, by thus tearing its roots with a plow. Hence the wilted and dwarfish appearance of half the fields in our country, which will not yield more than was consumed in preparing the land.

The cultivator leaves the corn roots and manure undisturbed in the beds; and as once going over the bed with it, is equivalent to four or five furrows with the common plow, we are thereby able to break the crust of the land often, which is all important in clayey and adhesive soils, as the health of the plant, like that of an animal, depends much on its breathing freely.

This plan of cultivation will, almost to a certainty, produce an abundant crop of corn of an ordinary dry year, on half the land usually tilled; and leave the labor and nett proceeds of half the hands, horses, lands, and food, to buy guano, or raise manure.

Corn should not be gathered until the cob shall have shrunk enough to permit the grains to unite firmly; as it is subject to be damaged by heat, and the weevil, if pulled before; but it may be cut and stacked after the first frost, with but little loss—early corn by the first of October.

Fodder cannot be stripped from the stalk with impunity to the corn, until the corn begins to harden; as the functions of the leaves of plants have been aptly compared to those of the lungs of a man—and as indisputable experiments have amply proved, that the loss in the corn amounted to a larger per cent. than is saved by gathering the fodder too early; it is all important, therefore to make the state of the corn, instead of the fodder, the test of the time for pulling it. Dry silks, and rotting fodder, are no criterion as they are often the premature result of drought, or too much rain. In damp and cloudy weather, fodder may be gathered, and attached to the stalk, by a single tie, with one of the withered blades, (without breaking it from the stalk,) which is then strong and pliable, without much if any loss of time; as it can be collected, when cured, as fast as the hands can walk, without stopping, and tied up much earlier in the morning and afternoon, in consequence of its uniform order, and is not subject to be blown away and soiled with dirt and rain. It should be housed, and closely bulked down as it loses much of its weight and flavor by exposure in stacks.

In extenuation for the length of this Essay, we plead the importance of its subject to the welfare of our community; as failures to make supplies of corn have done more to depopulate our State than all other causes combined. But for your limited time we should have enlarged upon each head; and as deep plowing has lately been mooted in this section only, likewise to given the philosophy of its power for absorption and retention of moisture, and endurance in rainy seasons, as well as to have invited your consideration to the susceptibility of a field thus levelled by this plan of cultivation, for rest, fallow or improvement, and for the reception of peas, and the cereel grains, especially wheat, which may be put in with the "Joint Cultivator" without pulling the corn. And as experience is the most persuasive and reliable argument, also to have reported, in detail, in confirmation of this plan, a crop thus cultivated, which will compare favorably with any; though it had no help from manure; suffered drought of three weeks duration in its roasting ear state, and its full share from the ravages of the chinch bug. S. G. WARD.

October, 1855.

"BE DILIGENT IN BUSINESS."

Franklin has somewhere said that he owed a considerable share of his success in life to the impression made upon him, while yet a boy at home, by a passage in the Book of Kings that those who were "diligent in business" should stand in the presence of princes. It is well known that few men were more industrious. It is equally well known that, while he began his career as a poor boy, he lived to be an honored Ambassador at the Court of the proudest monarch in christendom. He was an example, therefore, of the literal fulfilment of the text.

But he was not the only man who realized its truth. We doubt indeed if any man ever succeeded in life who was not diligent in business. The supposed instances to the contrary, so often popularly quoted, invariably prove fallacious when rigidly examined. Curran, the great Irish orator, was said to have had eloquence native born; but, on the contrary, he has left it on record that he took the greatest pains to perfect his elocution, his gestures, and his knowledge of law. Burke, the British Cicero, built up the edifice of his fame by slow, persevering, laborious effort. The late Stephen Girard amassed his colossal fortune by assiduous attention to business. Clay, Webster, and Calhoun all worked hard. And Napoleon the First, who was a born genius if ever man was, achieved most of what he did by unceasing labor, often dictating to several secretaries at once, and always tiring out every body about him.

If these great men achieved distinction only by their diligence in business, or even if this, as none can deny, was the principal cause of their success, how can those of inferior abilities expect to prosper unless they follow the same example? He who neglects his business will soon find his business neglecting him. Ability, without industry, will not do. Men who think to succeed by doing half a day's work must sooner or later go to the wall. There is but one way to rise: it is to be diligent, always diligent. The merchant who leaves his store to take a "sociable drink;" the mechanic who stops work to have a "blue Monday;" the professional man who goes off on parties of pleasure, and misses the chances of clients or patients calling—all these either fail utterly in life at last, as is the case in nine examples out of ten, or fall short of that complete success which they might otherwise have obtained. The old fable of the tortoise, who beat the hare to the goal because the latter stopped so often, is realized every day and hour in life. The old adage, "slow but sure," is verified continually by experience. Even genius itself has been said by no less a thinker than Sir James Macintosh to be only another name for industry. Go and ask of the scores of beggared old men, who, once prosperous, now eat the bread of dependence, what it was that ruined them, and they will answer, if honest, "because we were not diligent."

It is young men just starting out in life who should especially lay this truth to heart. They must not foolishly suppose, because they see their rich employers dining in fine houses, dressing expensively, doing little hard work, or lavishing time or money in other ways, that they also may do the same. If their superiors had not been diligent in early life they would never have earned the means to live luxuriously. A clerk is not the head of a firm or an apprentice a master mechanic. By "diligence in business" thousands of poor lads have risen to opulence, and come at last to have all the leisure they desired, but tens of of thousands, who could not wait to enjoy life till they had won the right to it by "diligence in business," have gone hopelessly down in the full meridian of existence, like the crew of a leaky ship sinking in sight of harbor, because they ate and drank and made merry when they should have been working at the pumps.—*Ledger.*

Effects of Emancipation.—We extract the following from the American Statistical Annual for 1854, relating to Jamaica:

"From papers recently laid before the British Parliament, it appears that since the emancipation of the slaves, more than 600 estates in the Island have been abandoned. These once gave employment to 50,000 laborers. The number of estates abandoned or partially abandoned from January, 1852, to January, 1853, was as follows:

	Sugar Estates.	Coffee.	Country Seat.
Abandoned,	128	96	30
Partially Aband'd,	71	66	22
	199	162	52
Total acres,			391,187

The language of the late Governor General, Sir Charles Grey, on the condition of this island, is instructive. "The fertility of its soil and fitness for both tillage and posturage, the richness and variety of its vegetable products, the alternation of mountain and valley, the numerous hot springs and medical waters, the known existence of various and valuable minerals, the timber and ornamental woods of its forests, the abundance and variety of fish on its coasts and neighboring reef, indicate peculiar facilities for the promotion of the future welfare and prosperity of its inhabitants, and warrant the hope that, low as it has fallen, it will not be permitted to relapse into utter barbarism." Everything, however, indicates that such must be the fate of this beautiful and fertile island, unless its social elements be speedily changed. The process of its downfall is being accelerated every year.

A Field of Blood.—Within a radius of five miles around Sebastopol it is supposed that more blood has been spilt, more lives sacrificed, and more misery inflicted in a year than in any other equal extent of the earth's surface in the same time since the days of Noah's flood.

"Hung by Order of the Coroner."—A bill was recently handed to the Supervisors of Oneida county, New York, for professional services of a surgeon in "making a post mortem examination on the body of Garry Post, who hung himself in jail by order of Coroner."

Foreign Crime.—Of sixty-four persons committed to the Jersey City prison, during the last month, only five Americans.

CRIME IN CALIFORNIA.

Assassinations,—murders,—and hangings,—constitute the leading material of the budget of news by the Northern Light. First, we are told Gen. Wm. H. Richardson, U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of California, was basely assassinated in the streets of that city on the evening of the 17th inst., by a desperado named Charles Cora. Then,—that the Hon. Isaac B. Wall, Collector of the port of Monterey, and T. S. Williamson, an officer of the county of Monterey, were murdered on the 10th inst. And next,—that Lt. A. McRae, commanding the U. S. surveying schooner Ewing, committed suicide. Then we have a duel or two, and robbery cases innumerable. The papers devote large space to the particulars of these several horrors, showing a state of the public mind,—especially in San Francisco,—which carries one back to the fearful days of the Vigilance Committee. The provocation to hang the murderer of Gen. Richardson seems to have been very strong—but the good sense of the better portion of the populace,—acting upon the sober second thought—overcame the passions of the impulsive mob,—and induced them to trust the prisoner's punishment to the proper judicial tribunal.

It is surprising to see with what a matter-of-fact, business-like way, the California editors post the books in their criminal calendar. Here for example, is a recapitulation of the statistics of killings and hangings,—from the 1st of last January to date,—placed in juxtaposition to the regular market reports—and coming very nearly being an ordinary item under their commercial summary,—along with the statement of specie shipments and the sales of bacon and cheese, for the first, second, and third qualities:—

	1st Quar.	2d Quar.	3d Quar.	Oct.	Total.
Total killed	120	99	208	62	489
Hung by Sheriff	2	—	2	2	6
Hung by Mob	8	14	18	6	46

Horrible! Horrible! Total killed (in ten months only) 489. Hung—52! Kentucky, in the face of these suggestive facts, must give up the name of "dark and bloody ground," which is simply a traditional Indian nomenclature, while here is a ghastly reality in California.

We are sending out money without stint to establish churches in Ireland,—and to civilize the heathen in foreign parts. We move an extra appropriation for our sister State on the Pacific,—at once.—*N. Y. Express.*

MINISTER FRENCH.

Events progress fast,—in this fast country of ours. The Captain Parker H. French, who used to figure here in this city, a few years since, as a very harmless man about town,—who subsequently went off to California, if we remember, in somewhat of a judicious hurry,—who got into a peck of trouble in transitu across Mexico, with the company of which he was commander,—who turned up next in San Francisco as Editor of a paper,—then as a "manifest destiny man,"—then a Central American Fillibuster, and then Commissary General under the free-and-easy government of Colonel Walker. This wonderful Captain Parker H. French,—we say,—after all these vecissitudes of fate and fortune, comes passenger in the steamship Northern Light as—what d'ye think? Why, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government at Washington from the State of Nicaragua! Ha! ha! ha!

But the thing is no joke,—and so far from laughing at or over it,—it may have in store for us a serious train of consequences. The captain, unquestionably, is a *bona fide* Minister, representing, now, (make as many wry faces over it as one may) a *bona fide* government,—one which has already been officially recognized by the American Minister, and which we do not very well see how we can get over recognizing as well at Washington. The Administration, to be sure, has given out through its organs that Mr. Wheeler acted without their approval, and that it is not quite certain that his course will be endorsed. But all this, it seems to us, is the most transparent affectation,—seeing that Gen. Pierce's officers in San Francisco have all along thought it so little worth while to exert themselves to put a stop to the fillibustering operations in that quarter,—which every body foresaw were to lead, in due time, to the establishment of a regular Yankee government in Central America. Waving all considerations of expediency,—and saying nothing of the morality of the thing,—we conclude, if the Administration means to be consistent, it must recognize its protege, Walker, right off.

Right off, we say,—for when the news of his performances,—and of Minister Wheeler's performances, reaches England,—in the present temper of John Bull, there is no telling what indiscreet things he may do, in a passion. The West India steam fleet,—we showed in our news from Bermuda yesterday,—are begining to muster there, in pretty powerful force, notwithstanding the assurances, in certain quarters, that the orders for the despatch of that fleet had been rescinded. If the "Buzzard" or "Termagant" (steam sloops) should happen in at San Juan, possibly they might not be treated with the wholesale hospitality of which the Yankee steamer Massachusetts has just been the peculiar object, at the hands of the Walker government. An ominous sign,—in this direction,—indicative of the feeling with which the new *regime* view the British Lion, even at a distance,—is a series of editorial articles upon the subject of "English interference" in "El Nicaraguense," (Walker's organ.) It is more than probable, we think, that the Commander-in-Chief himself, is the writer. These remarkable articles are eloquently indignant at the "grasping policy" of Great Britain, all over the world, but "especially in Central America." And we are authoritatively told, "the time has come, when to the arrogant waves of British ambition, some power not awed by her force, or seduced by her flattery, shall say,—'thus far shalt thou come, and no farther.' Let her keep to her own territories, and not by officious intermeddling of her ministers, consuls, or others, seek to control the destinies of Central America."

But meanwhile, let us anticipate nothing unpleasant,—nothing to dampen the reception with all the honors of his Excellency Parker H. French and the Corps Diplomatique, at the national Capital. It is not ascertained yet whether he has an annexation treaty in his breeches pocket! *N. Y. Express.*

NEW YORK, December 10—P. M.

A case of some interest to the Know Nothings was decided in our Supreme Court to-day. During the celebration of the fourth of July, 1853, a disturbance between some Americans and Irishmen took place in this city, and some indictments for riot were founded upon it. Before these indictments were brought to trial the breach between the Americans and Irishmen had been widened by the organization of the Know Nothing party, and, as some members of this body were sworn in as jurors upon the trial of the Irishmen, challenges on the ground of their being Know Nothings not being admitted, the rioters took exception to their finding, and moved for a new trial. Upon this application the decision of the Court has been rendered by Judge Morris and a new trial ordered, on the ground that all questions upon the trial tending to show that jurors or witnesses had a prejudice or bias against Roman Catholics should have been allowed, while they were, in several instances, ruled out.

From Holbrook's "Ten Years among the Mail Bags."

THE DEAD LETTER.

The following is contributed by "Dave," of the Columbus (Ohio) post office:

During my term of service at the general delivery of this office, it was my custom, upon receiving dead letters from Washington City, to make a list of the names of the persons to whom they were addressed, and stick it up in the lobby of the office, with a notice, "Call for Dead Letters."

One day an elaborate specimen of Erin's sons, whose brawny fist and broad shoulders seemed to denote a construction with an eye single to American rail roads, lounged into the office, and up to the board containing the aforesaid list. He looked at it a moment, and burst into tears. I spoke to him through the window, and asked him what was the matter?

"Oh! Mr. Postmaster, I see ye have a daid letter for me. I spect me sester in Ireland's daid, and it's not a wake since I sint her a tin pound note to come to Ameriky wid—and kin ye tell me how long she's bin daid, Mr. Postmaster?"

I asked him his name, found the "letther," and after a request from him to "rade it, sir, and rade it aisy if you plaze," opened it and told him not to cry; that his sister was not dead, but that it was a letter written by himself, and directed to *Michael Flaherty*, BOSTON, CHICAGO.

"And is Michael daid, Mr. Postmaster?"

"No, I guess not," said I.

"Well, who is daid, sir?"

I explained to him that letters not taken from the office to which they were addressed within a certain time, were sent to what was called the Dead Letter Office at Washington City, and from thence, if containing anything valuable, to the persons who wrote them.

"God bless ye for that, sir, but Michael lives in Chicaga."

I told him I would not dispute that, but Boston and Chicago were two distinct cities, and the letter was addressed to both, and that Boston being the first named, it had been retained there, and his friend had not received it.

"Sure and I thought Boston was in Chicaga! and that's what ye call a daid letther, is it? Faith and I thought it was Bridget and not the letther, was daid. Ye see, Mr. Postmaster, Michael he writ home to the ould folks that he lived in Chicaga, that he had married a nice American lady, that she was a sea cook on a stameboat, and that they called her a nager. So whin I started for Ameriky, the ould modder, Michael's modder, she give me these illegant rings, (the letter contained a pair of ear-rings,) to give Michael's wife for a prisint. When we landed at Boston, I wrote Michael the letther, tould him I was going to Columbus to live, put on the name—Michael Flaherty, Boston, Chicaga, and put it in the post—and sure here it is, and Michael's sea-cook nager niver got it. Bad luck to the ship that fetched me to Boston, Mr. Postmaster."

After offering to "trate me for the trouble" he had caused me, he left, and ever after, when he mailed a letter, he brought it to me to put on the address, "Because he didn't understand these daid letthers."

CHEATING THE CLERGY—AN INGENIOUS TRICK.

Our collection of "outside" delinquencies would be incomplete, were we to omit the following case which was investigated by the author not long ago, and in which not a little ingenuity, of the baser sort, was displayed. It will serve as a specimen of a numerous class of cases, characterized by attempt to defraud some correspondent, and to fasten the blame of the fraud upon some one connected with the postoffice. We could give many instances of a similar kind, did our limits permit.

A person of good standing in the community, who laid claim not only to a moral, but a religious character, was visiting in a large town on the Hudson river, about midway between New York and Albany. This person owed a clergyman, living in New Haven, Connecticut, the sum of one hundred dollars; and one day he called at the house of another clergyman of his acquaintance in the town first mentioned, and requested to be allowed the privilege of writing a letter there to his clerical creditor, in which the sum due that gentleman was to be enclosed. Writing materials were furnished, and he prepared the letter in the study of his obliging friend, and in his presence.

After he had finished writing it, he said to the clergyman, "Now, as the mails are not always safe, I wish to be able to prove that I have actually sent the money. I shall therefore consider it a great favor if you will accompany me to the bank, where I wish to obtain a hundred dollar note for some small trash that I have, and bear witness that I enclose the money and deposit the letter in the post office."

The reverend gentleman readily acceded to his request, and went with him to the bank where a bill of the required denomination was obtained, and placed in the letter, which was then sealed with a wafer, the clergyman all the while looking on.

They then went to the post office, (which was directly opposite the bank,) and after calling the attention of his companion to the letter and its address, the winter thereof dropped it into the letter box, and the two persons went their several ways.

The letter arrived at New Haven by due course of mail; and it so happened that the clergyman to whom it was addressed was at the post office, waiting for the assorting of the mails. He saw a letter thrown into his box, and called for it as soon as the delivery window was opened.

Upon breaking the seal and reading the letter he found himself requested to "Please find one hundred dollars," &c., with which request he would cheerfully have complied, but for one slight circumstance, namely, the absence of the bank note!

This fact was apparently accounted for by a postscript, written in a heavy, rude hand, entirely different from that of the body of the letter, and reading as follows:

"P. S. I have taken the liberty to borrow this money, but I send the letter, so that you needn't blame the man what wrote it.

(Signed) "POST-BOY."

The rifled document was immediately shown to the postmaster, and in his opinion, as well as that of the clergyman, a daring robbery had been committed. The latter gentleman was advised by the postmaster to proceed at once to New York, and confer with the special agent and at the same time to lay all the facts before the Postmaster General. He did so, and it was not long before the agent had commenced the investigation of the supposed robbery.

In addition to the postcript appended, the letter bore other indications of having been tampered with, which at first sight would seem almost conclusive on this point. Upon the envelope were two wafers, differing in color, one partly overlapping the other, as if they had been put on by different persons at different times.

Notwithstanding these appearances, there were circumstances strongly conflicting with the supposition that the letter had been robbed. The posterip was an unnatural affair, for no one guilty of opening a letter for the purpose of appropriating its contents, would stop to write an explanatory posterip, especially as such a course would increase the chances of his own detection. And in the present instance, there had been no delay of the letter to allow of such an addition.

By a visit to the office where the letter was mailed, the agent ascertained that it must have left immediately after having been deposited, and the advanced age and excellent character of the postmaster, who made up the mail on that occasion entirely cut off suspicion in that quarter.

An interview was then held with the clergyman who witnessed the mailing of the letter, and from him were obtained the facts already stated. Concerning the writing of the document, and its deposit in the letter box in a perfect state, after the money had been enclosed, he was ready and willing to make oath, and had he been called upon he would have done so in all sincerity and honesty.

In reply to an inquiry whether he used more than one sort of letter paper, he informed me that he had but one kind in his study for several months, and at my request immediately brought in several sheets of it. A comparison of this with the sheet upon which the *rifled* epistle had been written, showed that the latter was a totally different article from the first. The shape and design of the stamp, the size of the sheet, and the shade of the paper, were all unlike. Moreover, the wafers used at the bank, where the hundred dollar note was obtained, and the letter containing it, sealed, were very dissimilar to either of those which appeared upon the "post-boy" letter.

From the consideration of all these facts, I was satisfied that a gross and contemptible fraud had been perpetrated by the writer of the letter, and lost no time in proceeding to the village where that personage lived. I called upon the postmaster, and made some inquiries relative to the character and pecuniary circumstances of the person in question. From the replies made, it appeared, as I have already stated, that his reputation in the community was good.

I thought it might be possible that in so small a place, I could ascertain whether he had lately passed a hundred dollar note, as he would have been likely to have done, if it was true that he had not enclosed it in the New Haven letter.

Calling at the store which received most of his custom, I introduced myself to the proprietor, made a confidant of him to some extent, and learned that the very next day after that on which the aforesaid letter was mailed, its author offered him in payment for a barrel of flour, a hundred dollar note on the bank from which a bill of the like denomination had been obtained, as before mentioned, in exchange for the "small trash." The merchant could not then change it, but sent the flour, and changed a bill which he supposed to be the same, a few days afterwards.

Armed with these irresistible facts, I proceeded to call on the adventurous deceiver of the clergy, who had attempted to make one member of that body second his intention to cheat another. "Insatiate archer! Could not one suffice?"

"Mr. T——," said I, after some preliminary conversation, "it's of no use to mince matters. The fact is, you did not send the money in that New Haven letter. You offered it the day after you pretended to mail it, at Mr. C.'s store. You see I've found out all about it, so I hope you will not deny the truth in the matter."

I then gave him his choice, to send the hundred dollars promptly to his New Haven correspondent, or allow me to prove, in a public manner, the facts in my possession.

Being thus hard pressed, and finding himself cornered, he confessed that he had prepared the letter which was received in New Haven—postcript, double wafers and all—before he left home, and that while crossing the street from the bank to the post office, he substituted this for the one he wrote in the clegyman's study! He promised to send the money, and pretended to have suffered severely in his feelings on account of this dishonest act.

There is no United States law providing for the punishment of such an offence, but public opinion and private conscience make nicer distinctions than the law can do, and often mete out a well deserved penalty to those who elude the less subtle ministers of justice.

In the present instance, the foregoing story was made public by direction of the Post Master General; and the author of the trick, unable to sustain the indignation and contempt of the community in which he lived, was compelled to make a hasty retreat from that part of the country.

NOTICE.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber, at Laurel Hill Fair Ground, one BRIGHT SORREL MARE with flax mane and tail, five years old. Any person taking her up will be liberally rewarded by writing to me at Randalsville Post Office, Robeson county, N. C., so that I can get her.

G. W. McPHATTER.

Nov. 16, 1855. 62*2tpd

NEW BOOKS.

LONGFELLOW'S HIAWATHA; The Old Homestead; Isora's Child; Curious Stories about Fairies; M'Cosh on Divine Government; Leighton's Works; Jewett's Ollendorff; Spier's and Surenne's French and English Dictionary; Bolmar's Colloquial Phrases; Greenleaf's Arithmetics and Keys; &c., &c.

Further supplies of the above just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having on the eighth day of December, 1855, taken letters of Administration according to law on the Estate of Mrs. Sarah McIver, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said Estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Debtors to the said Estate will also please to make payment immediately.

EDWARD W. BARGE, Administrator.

Dec. 12, 1855. 61-5t

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

PERSONS in want of **CHRISTMAS PRESENTS** are informed that many articles suitable for that purpose may be found at the

CROCKERY STORE.

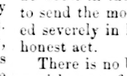
To my customers during the year past, I return my thanks and wish them a happy Christmas.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 10. 60-12t25

SUPERIOR FRENCH TRUSSES.

Successful Treatment of Hernia!



THIS article, from its extreme neatness and lightness, *weighing only three ounces*, and its *successful treatment of the most difficult cases of Hernia*, has won for it the highest praise from Physicians, both in this country and in Europe, over the heavy, clumsy Truss heretofore worn, for Rupture. It has no superior in the treatment of Hernia. Forwarded per mail free of charge. Single Truss $5, Double $8. State which side is affected; and size around Hips.

We also manufacture Trusses of all descriptions, from infant to an adult in size. Elastic Lace Utero-Abdominal supporters (for falling of the womb,) highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. They do not chafe the hips as those constructed with steel springs which makes them very unpleasant to wear.

Elastic Net Stockings, for Varicose Veins, Dropsical Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Weakness at knee and ankle joint. This is a very superior article, and highly recommended by physicians. Instruments for Curvature of the Spine, Club-Foot, Weak Ankles in Children. Suspensory Bandages, and also all descriptions of Instruments and Bandages manufactured for diseases that require mechanical aid for their relief.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of Trusses,
No. 32 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia.

Oct. 16, 1855. 45 6mi

DISEASES OF A PULMONARY CHARACTER,

PREVENTED, AND AN ELEGANCE OF FIGURE ACQUIRED, by those who have weak, contracted chests, and are round or stoop shouldered, by wearing "VANHORN'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDER OR ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACE, adapted to adults of both sexes," and invaluable for children when growing, to improve their form. They are light and elastic, and interfere with no style of dress. The gentleman's Brace answers as a substitute for suspenders. Size required in inches, around the chest and waist; forwarded per mail, free of charge. Ladies' and Gents' $3; Children's $2 50.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.
32 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia.

Oct. 16, 1855. 45 6mi

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Nothing Important from the Seat of War—Rumors of Russia in favor of Peace—Flour and Flour Declined.

NEW YORK, [illegible]

The steamer Baltic, with [illegible] pool to the 1st inst., is below.

Her commercial advices quote Cotton [illegible] ¼ a ¼, the market closing firm. The week amount to 70,000 bales.

Flour has declined 6d and Wheat 1s2d.

Consols have advanced to 89¾.

Rumors prevailed that Russia [illegible] negotiations for peace.

There is no war news. The only [illegible] importance in the news of the week is a [illegible] of rumors all stating that there is [illegible] pect of peace. One rumor says that [illegible] formally requested Prussia to mediate [illegible] offers to the Western Powers and [illegible] ported to have accepted the [illegible] Austria assents. But the most [illegible] the rumor is that propositions [illegible] ted to Napoleon on behalf of Russia [illegible] be honorably accepted, namely: that Russia conclude peace with the Western Powers [illegible] the intervention of either Austria or Prussia acceding to the guaranteed [illegible] of the Danubian Principalities, the [illegible] the Black Sea—both parties to continue preparations for war, but no active [illegible] be entered upon up to an agreed date.

All this is probably premature, but [illegible] strong that peace may arise.

The excitement in England respecting difficulty with the United States has [illegible] away.

The Danish Conference on the Sound [illegible] question met on the 20th ult. and took [illegible]

The King of Prussia, in his speech [illegible] Chambers, announces decidedly the continued neutrality of Prussia.

Some unimportant changes have occurred in the English Cabinet.

The King of Sardinia arrived at London Friday, where he met with an enthusiastic reception.

General Canrobert left Copenhagen for Paris on the 30th ultimo. His mission is said to have proved most satisfactory.

The operations of the Allies at Sebastopol attacking the northern forts were progressing rapidly.

Liverpool Markets, Friday, Nov. 30—Cotton—The market closed firm and unchanged for middling; fair cotton has declined ⅛d, with a declining feeling at the close of the market.

The Admiralty contracts for the navy provisions have been taken at much lower rates than were expected.

American stocks have improved with large sales. The three per cents. closed at Paris Friday at ⅛ advance.

Some circulars quote cotton as unchanged to ¼ steady. Sales of the week 50,000 bales.

The London money market was easier. Consols advanced ½ per cent. and quoted at 89¾.

BEAUFORT HARBOR.—We copy from the Newbern News the following letter from the Captain of a brig which lately arrived at Beaufort from England with a cargo of rail road iron.

BEAUFORT, 5th Dec., 1855.

MR. E. R. STANLY: SIR:—I do not think I was ever so much disappointed as I was in the Harbor of Beaufort. In chartering in England for this place I would not take the cargo unless the parties would guarantee 10½ feet to come in with, to my surprise, on crossing the bar, I found only 9 feet of water after a strong westerly wind [illegible] has a tendency to blow the water out of the [illegible] The wind hauling N. Westward, the pilot was compelled to beat the brig up to the anchorage. We are a large carrying vessel, and it is difficult to beat in all channels, and had this been known it could not have been accomplished. The Harbor is very convenient, the channel deep, and there is no difficulty in loading to 20 feet—I am certain. The vessel I have has on board 500 tons of Railway Iron, and her draft is 15 feet 6 inches. Had I supposed the depth of 20 feet, or even 18 I should loaded to 16 feet 9 inches.

My vessel is now in the market, and if parties can be found to load her from this port to [illegible] I will fill her full or load to 17 feet, and I know there will be no difficulty in at once getting her to the *Pond*.

I am, dear Sir, yours with respect,

CHAS. H. PLUMER.

Master of the James Gray, of Newburyport, Mass.

Melancholy Accident.—We learn that on Monday last a most melancholy accident occurred about six miles from this place, which has filled many hearts with sorrow. It appears that on the morning of the above day, a little son of Mr. John K. Gardner, aged about five years, was left in the house by his mother to attend a young child, while she was superintending some outside business. It seems that while the children were playing near the fireplace, the little fellow lost his balance and fell into the fire, and was burned to such an extent before relief could be afforded that he died in about 24 hours.

North Carolinian.

Distillery Burned.—The Turpentine Distillery of Messrs. J. W. & T. Hall, at Hallsville, Duplin county, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. The origin of the fire was accidental. Loss about $800.—*Wil. Herald.*

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber's wagon, at camp ground on the Plank Road, 9 or 10 miles west of Carthage, on the night of the 5th inst., a sorrel HORSE and an iron gray MARE. The horse small, about 6 years old, with marks of gear. The mare about medium size, 6 years old, very hog backed, marked with gear, and ill disposed animal. Both were shod all round. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received, and all expenses paid. Address

JOHN HAMMOND,
Postmaster, Science Hill, Randolph Co., N. C.

Dec. 8, 1855. 62-3t

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Spring Session of 1856, will commence on the 24th day of DECEMBER, 1855. There will be no vacation in Winter, except a few days for recreation at Christmas.

All the departments of the Institution are now supplied with efficient and faithful Professors and Teachers. The first class has been divided into two sections for the accommodation of those who desire to prepare for the regular College course. Girls under 14 years of age will hereafter be received into the Institution. Circulars will be sent on application, to all persons desiring full information in reference to charges, course of study, &c. T. M. JONES, President.

Greensboro' Dec., 1855. 61-5t

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from New York, a Large and well selected STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of

Fresh Crop Raisins,—Whole, Half and Quarter Boxes; Currants; Citron; Figs; Tamarinds; Fig Paste; Jujube Paste; Prunes; Preserved Canton Ginger; Pickles; Brandied Fruits, Peaches, Cherries, Pine Apples, &c.; Sardines; Salmon; Cocoa, Brazil and other Nuts,

Together with all other articles usually found in a Confectionary Store, which will be sold low for CASH.

CHARLES BANKS.

Dec. 12. 61-2w

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17, 1855.

CONGRESS.

The six votes for Speaker on Tuesday (ending with the 15th in all,) resulted as follows:—

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th
Banks,	107	107	106	107	107	106
Richardson,	74	74	75	75	74	74
Fuller,	27	28	27	28	28	27
Scattering,	18	16	17	16	16	16

On Wednesday, the House voted five times, as follows:—

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
Banks,	106	106	105	105	105
Richardson,	74	74	74	75	75
Fuller,	33	32	32	33	33
Scattering,	11	11	12	11	11

On Thursday, five more votes, as follows,

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
Banks,	105	104	104	104	104
Richardson,	75	75	74	74	73
Fuller,	33	32	34	35	38
Scattering,	11	11	10	9	7

At the conclusion of the first of these votes, Mr. McMullen said,

"Before I vote I give notice that unless within the next three days we elect a Speaker, I will submit a proposition by way of compromise."

Mr. Giddings, (loudly)—"What is the proposition?"

Mr. Florence.—"You can't compromise principles." [Confusion.]

Mr. Giddings, (impatiently)—"Tell him what it is."

Mr. Houston—(on the opposite side of the Hall)—"It is that you come over to us—a very fair proposition." [Laughter.]

Mr. Giddings—"Make it now."

Mr. Houston. All of you promise to come over to us, and I'll make it now. [Laughter, and cries of "You can't come that game!" "No doubt you'd agree!"]

The House again proceeded to vote.

On Friday, five more votes for Speaker, with scarcely any variation. On the 5th, Banks 105, Richardson 74, Fuller 41, scattering 4.

On Saturday, the monotony of voting without effect was relieved by the following scene:

As soon as the journal had been read, Mr. Hickman, (who votes for Richardson) offered the following.

Resolved, That no person shall be considered a candidate for speaker, who shall not be supported as such on the 6th vote. After that time all but the two highest candidates to be dropped, and a choice then made between them. The one obtaining the largest vote to be Speaker, provided he receives a majority of a quorum of the House.

Mr. Letcher (also for Richardson) suggested that the Clerk prepare a letter to be signed by the members of the House, resigning their seats, in order that new elections be held in all the States and Territories of the Union.

Cries of "agreed," "that's right," "we'll stand by that," &c. [Laughter.]

Mr. Sage, (for Banks,) proposed to substitute that the gentleman from Virginia set the example by resigning first, and that other gentlemen follow him till all get through. [Laughter.]

Mr. Letcher said he would cheerfully agree to that if the gentleman from New York gave him assurance that he will play fair. [Laughter.]

Mr. Sage was unwilling to thus pledge himself, feeling that he had thus conscientiously performed his duty. He was acting with the minority in opposition to the administration.

Mr. Houston (for Richardson:) Why don't you organize?

Mr. Sage: It is not my fault.

Mr. Giddings thought that proposition came from the appropriate quarter—from a faction which for two weeks had been standing out—preventing the organization of the House.—[Laughter.] He believed that if the Democracy retire from the Hall the rest could soon elect a speaker.

Mr. Letcher said he thought that the happy family is in rather a distracted condition, and his object was to restore order. [Laughter.]

Mr. Giddings assured him that if the Democrats would step out, the others can soon effect an organization.

Mr. Letcher—The gentleman seems to be in trouble—I'll withdraw it. [Cries of no no—that's right.]

Mr. Wade, (for Banks:) let the President resign. If they refer the matter to the people I'm with them. [Laughter.]

Mr Hickman's resolution was then laid on the table by acclamation, and the House proceeded to vote.

Our information extends no further. How many votes were taken, or with what result, we have not heard.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the Standing Committees were elected by ballot, (after having been agreed on in the Locofoco caucus,) as follows:—

On Foreign Relations.—Mr. Mason, chairman, Clayton, Fish, Slidell, Douglas, and Weller.

Finance.—Mr. Hunter, chairman, Pearce, Stuart, Crittenden, Toucey, and Brodhead.

Commerce.—Mr. Hamlin, chairman, Benjamin, Seward, Dodge, Clay, and Stuart.

Manufactures.—Mr. Wright, chairman, Allen, Harlan, Trumbull, and Wilson.

Agriculture.—Mr. Allen, chairman, Hunter, Thompson of New Jersey, Harlan, and Wade.

Military Affairs.—Mr. Weller, chairman, Fitzpatrick, Jones of Tennessee, Johnson, Iverson, and Pratt.

Militia.—Mr. Houston, chairman, Bell of N. H., Dodge, Thompson of Ky., and Biggs.

Naval Affairs.—Mr. Mallory, chairman, Bell of Tennessee, Fish, James, Slidell, and Thompson of N. J.

Public Lands.—Mr. Stuart, chairman, Clayton, Foot, Johnson, Mallory, and Pugh.

Private Land Claims.—Mr. Benjamin, chairman, Biggs, Foster, Thompson of Ky., and Wilson.

Indian Affairs.—Mr. Sebastian, chairman, Bell of Tennessee, Brown, Reid, Rusk, and Toombs.

Claims.—Mr. Brodhead, chairman, Fessenden, Geyer, Iverson, Yulee, and Wade.

Revolutionary Claims.—Mr. Evans, chairman, Reid, Foster, Durkee, and Hale.

Judiciary.—Mr. Butler, chairman, Bayard, Geyer, Pugh, Toombs, and Toucey.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Mr. Rusk, chairman, Collamer, Adams, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, and Yulee.

Roads and Canals.—Mr. Slidell, Chairman, Bell of N. H., Biggs, Durkee, and Wright.

Pensions.—Mr. Jones of Iowa, chairman, Clayton of N. J., Seward, and Sumner.

District of Columbia.—Mr. Brown, chairman, Dixon, Mason, Pratt, and Reid.

Patents and the Patent Office.—Mr. James, chairman, Evans, Stuart, Brown, Thompson of Ky., and Fessenden.

Retrenchment.—Mr. Adams, chairman, Fitzpatrick, Fish, Biggs, and Crittenden.

Territories.—Mr. Douglas, chairman, James of Iowa, Collamer, Bell, Sebastian, and Biggs.

Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Mr. Evans, chairman, Wright, and Foot.

Public Buildings.—Mr. Bayard, chairman, James, Hunter, Thompson of N. J., Pratt, and Hale.

Engrossed Bills.—Mr. Fitzpatrick, chairman, Collamer, and Wade.

Enrolled Bills.—Mr. Jones of Iowa, chairman, and Sumner.

Library.—Mr. Pearce, chairman, Cass, and Bayard.

On Thursday, Mr Fish presented a memorial from Lieut. John J. Glasson, of the navy, complaining of the decision of the Naval Board, and asking to be restored to the active service list. [Attached to this memorial are numerous complimentary letters from Captains in the naval service and from the present Secretary of the Navy.]

Messrs. Collamer and Broadhead presented memorials from the heirs of Revolutionary officers, asking the half-pay for life promised by resolution of the Continental Congress. This is in support of the measure proposed at the last session by Mr. Evans, of South Carolina, whose bill was passed by a large majority, and was left on the calendar of the House unacted on.

The Locofoco Senators in Congress appear to have double duty to perform—an open session of the Senate every day, (short and unimportant, to be sure,) and then a Caucus, where comes the tug of war. Read the following, from one of the organs of the party in Washington:—

"The Democratic Senatorial caucus is said to have had rather a warm time of it yesterday over the proposition to nominate a Senate printer. It is said to have been opposed in speeches by Senators Mason, Bayard, and Butler, and advocated by Senators Slidell and Reid. They adjourned without disposing of the subject, Senator Brown having the floor for a speech, against the proposition, it is presumed.

"We hear, further, that to-day the subject was not reached when they were in caucus. We are satisfied, from what is said around us, that much of the opposition to the nomination of a printer arises from the indisposition of many of those who desire so to do to make also caucus nominations for the other officers of the body. At present it seems as though the Democracy of the Senate will go into election of the officers of the body without making any caucus nominations whatever.

"To-day's session of the caucus is understood to have been devoted to the consideration of a 'platform,' resolution introduced by Senator Iverson, in the principles enunciated in which all who were present signified their acquiescence. The policy of promulging any platform resolution at this time is, however, said to have been debated between Mr. Iverson, and Mr. Toucey, after which the resolution of Mr. I. was referred to a committee of five—Messrs. Cass, Iverson, Rusk, Broadhead, and Toucey.

"The caucus was to meet again to-day after the adjournment of the Senate."—*Balt. Sun.*

The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says of Mr. Iverson's resolution,—

"Mr. Iverson of Georgia has made trouble in the ranks of the Senatorial Democracy, by his resolutions and speech of this morning, in their caucus. The resolutions require the Democracy to pledge themselves to sustain the rights of the South in regard to Slavery. They were too ultra for the Northern Democratic Senators, none of whom could "face the music." Mr. Iverson, in a very warm speech, is said to have insisted upon his platform as the only ground upon which the South could act with the Democratic party of the North."

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—The Journal of Commerce suggests that the Democrats and the Fuller men in the House toss up for choice between Richardson and Fuller. Mr. Richardson is a National Democrat, and Mr. Fuller, it says, is a Silver Grey Whig; and the election of either, therefore, should be preferred by the losers to the choice of a Free Soiler.

The N. Y. Commercial's correspondent says:

The anti-Nebraska men have but a bare majority in the House, but it was found after a careful canvass of the House, on Saturday, that Mr. Banks could be chosen. In the anti-Nebraska caucus on Saturday night, it was agreed that an anti-Nebraska man should be chosen Speaker, and it was about to be voted that Mr. Banks should be the man, when some of the Pennsylvanians begged delay, until Mr. Fuller should have an opportunity to explain his position to the House and the country, and withdraw his name gracefully. Therefore some few nominal anti-Nebraska votes were not brought to his support. Some had promised to vote for Banks, who did not do it. Others promised to keep outside, who did not fulfil their promise, and, thus, the movement for Banks was a failure. The votes to-day and yesterday were much the same—Banks wanting still seven votes to secure his election.

Members begin to feel a little wolfish. The contest is becoming interesting. I would not vouch for the quiet and order of the body much longer, particularly if the question of the election of Speaker is finally to become one of a merely sectional character.

There is a rumor that some thirty Banks men have determined to adhere to Banks, so that no other anti-Nebraska candidate can be chosen.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Josiah Johnson, Esq. of Clinton, has become associated with Mr. Yates in the Editorship and ownership of the North Carolinian. In making his bow to the public Mr. Johnson says—(and we think Mr. Yates might say it with equal propriety)—"I have ever been a firm and unwavering democrat, without indulging in the bitter feelings too common among partisans."

HON. DANIEL M. BARRINGER.—Having noticed recently in one of our exchanges, a statement that this distinguished citizen of our State was about to remove to Baltimore, it gives us pleasure to state that such is not the fact, but that he has settled in Charlotte, where he has resumed the practice of the Law.

DISCONTINUED.—White Marsh Post Office, Columbus county, N. C.

Judge Kane, of the U. S. District Court, is to be tried in February next for false imprisonment of Passmore Williamson. Williamson claims $50,000 damages—$3,000 a week for the time of his imprisonment.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—The New Orleans True Delta, commenting upon the late election, says that the Whig party was extinguished, the Democratic party demoralized and destroyed, and the Know Nothings badly beaten. There were no other parties in the field. Some election.

HARNETT COUNTY.—Our good friends up the river are still in "a peck of troubles." The two writs of Mandamus, issued at our late Superior Court, placed the worshipful Justices of the County Court, last week, in a quandary, as we hear, since one of them ordered the said Justices to suspend all operations in building Court House, Jail, &c., whilst the other, under equal pains and penalties, directed them to go on with those and other operations necessary to the complete organization of the county.

Under these circumstances, we learn that the 25 Justices on the bench, by a vote of 14 to 11, determined to *go on*. In accordance with this determination, John McNeill, Esq., was elected Treasurer of Public Buildings, with authority to borrow $10,000, and orders to pay Paschall McCoy $2,000, the amount now due him as contractor for the buildings.

It is said that a protest has been made by 11 Magistrates against the above proceedings.

A writer in the Carolinian, alluding to the difficulty presented by the two Mandamuses, says:

"A waggish bystander remarked that Lorenzo Dow's notion of the Calvinistic doctrine would give them instruction on the subject if they could follow it, viz:

"You can and you can't,
You shall and you shant,
You will and you wont,
And you'll be damned if you don't."

Substitute the word *imprisoneil* for "damned," and it is a fair hit. And we would suggest, that as either one side or the other (if not both) will evidently be in "contempt" of the Hon. Superior Court, and therefore liable to the fate of Passmore Williamson, it will be advisable for Mr. McCoy to bend all his energies to the completion of the Harnett Jail, as there may not be in ours accommodation sufficient for so "large and respectable" a body as the 32 Justices of Harnett.

Seriously, however, we regret to see the difficulty which has arisen, and appeal to the good sense and good feeling of the citizens of the new county to let it engender no private and personal animosities.

We heartily wish we had them all back in old Cumberland.

THE COAL FIELDS.—A writer, from the North Carolina Coal Fields, in the Charleston Courier, is earnestly striving to stir up the people of Charleston to build a road to the mines. He says that in a few weeks some of the Companies engaged in mining will begin to take out the coal; that it can be taken out in quantities exceeding the capacity of the river, the Western Road, and the proposed Charleston Road; and that the people there are anxious to obtain transportation for their coal to some market, whether in North or South Carolina.

We can readily understand the anxiety of coal owners to find a market; and other modes failing, their desire to make Charleston that market. But would it not accomplish their object, at least to a great extent, to aid in pushing forward to rapid completion the road already in course of construction?

The N. C. rail road is finished to Greensborough, from the East, and the cars have entered that town. The Western end is completed to within 10 or 11 miles of Greensborough.

A MODEST SUGGESTION.—The Philadelphia North American, referring to the schemes proposed in the Virginia Legislature to arrest the swelling tide of negro stealing in that State, says that "the expense of maintaining a system like that suggested, would far exceed the value of all the slaves recaptured, so that it would be much cheaper for Virginia to pay the slave owner at once for their lost negroes than to undertake their recapture."

This is cool. Instead of proposing that the States in which the thieves live should pay for the lost property, or even that the thieves themselves should be made to pay, the American advises that the slave States should pocket both the insult and the injury, and pay the losses out of their own pockets! Abolition impudence could scarcely go farther than this.

GEN. HOUSTON.—The Texas Legislature, with but three dissenting voices, have adopted resolutions disapproving Senator Houston's course on the Nebraska issue and the slavery question—Houston having opposed the Nebraska bill.

The New Orleans Picayune says that his influence in Texas is annihilated. At a meeting of his own party, (K. N.) at Austin, at which he spoke, it was declared by another leading orator of the party, that Houston was a Jonah, who must be thrown overboard to save the ship.

Gen. Cass has formally withdrawn from the contest for the Presidency, as will be seen from the following letter:—

DETROIT, Nov. 23d, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your letter asking me if I am a candidate for the office of President of the United States, and expressing the gratification it would give you to support me for that high station.

While thanking you for this manifestation of your kindness and confidence, of which I shall always preserve a grateful recollection, I reply that I am not a candidate for the Presidency, nor do I desire that my name should be presented in connection with it to the consideration of the Democratic Party of the Union.

I am, gentlemen,
With great regard, truly yours,
LEWIS CASS.

Andrew J. Wester, and others.

POLITICAL CHANGES.—Massachusetts Politics seem to change with every election. A month ago the K. N. party carried the State. In the Municipal elections the "Citizen's Ticket" now beats the K. N's. in all directions. What is the difference, if any, we know not.

ILLINOIS CENSUS.—The population of Illinois, as ascertained by the State census, is 1,291,550, against 851,470 in 1850. An increase of 440,080, or rather more than 50 per cent. in five years.

Greasy.—Near Farmington, Davie county, we learn, there is a hog, not quite two years old, weighing 900 pounds.

Lieut. Archibald McRae, of the U. S. Navy, a native of Wilmington, N. C., committed suicide, in a temporary fit of insanity, on board the U. S. Schr. Ewing, of which he was in command, in San Francisco bay, on the 28th ult. He was 35 years of age.

The San Francisco Sun says:—

The deed was committed under peculiarly painful circumstances. The soundness of the mind of the deceased had been doubted for some time by the men under his command, and on Sunday morning his conduct was so singular as to induce the subordinate officers of the Ewing to send to the officers of the Active, requesting them to visit that vessel, which they did. After a long social conversation between the parties, the officers of the Active discerning nothing wrong, took their leave. They had barely reached the deck, when they were startled by the report of a pistol in the cabin, and upon going below, they found that the deceased had died by his own hand, having shot himself through the head with a pistol.

The will of the deceased, which was executed by him but a few hours before his death, bears the proof of the diseased state of his mind. After devising his property equally to his relatives, he directed that his body be dropped in the ocean, outside the Heads, at ebb tide.

CALIFORNIA.—There comes to us occasionally, from our far off Pacific sister, news of startling events. The last arrival brought several items of that character.

First, is the account of a fight between regulars of our army and Indians, in which, most strange as it is, 400 men of our army, regular troops, were defeated by 300 Indians. The troops were under Capt. Smith. The fight lasted nine hours, during which the whites lost 18 killed and 25 wounded, of whom 7 were mortally, others dangerously and only a few slightly. The troops retreated and sent for reinforcements. Gen. Wool and staff, and a company of troops, started to their aid.

There seems to be a concerted hostile movement among various Indian tribes in California and Oregon. They can bring thousands of warriors into the field, whilst there are but hundreds of our troops, and they scattered over an immense space. If three Indians are equal to four regulars, the result of the war will be disastrous enough.

Next we find more than the usual record of crimes. The U. S. Marshal of California, Gen. Wm. H. Richardson, and the U. S. Collector of the port of Monterey, Hon. Isaac B. Wall, were among the murdered. The former was shot in the streets of San Francisco by an Italian gambler, Charles Cora. They had had a slight quarrel on the night before, about some insignificant matter, and which was satisfactorily settled. Meeting the next afternoon, they were walking arm in arm, when suddenly Cora turned, and pressing Richardson into the doorway of a brick store, drew his pistol and fired, killing Richardson on the spot—the ball having entered his vitals. Richardson was taken entirely unawares at the very moment when assured audibly to witnesses passing that all was made up. The murderer walked coolly off, but was soon arrested, and many of the crowd which assembled cried out to hang him on the spot; but the sheriff succeeded in securing his prisoner. Richardson was 33 years of age, and has left a wife and child.

Mr. Wall and a travelling companion were both shot dead in the road, their weapons taken but not their money. A party pursued the supposed murderers, and had a fight with them, but retreated after having two of their number killed.

An article from the N. Y. Express, in another column, gives a graphic picture of the scenes of violence occurring in California.

WHAT A FALL!—A hotel in San Francisco, which rented last year for $6,000 per month, has been leased now at $1,000 per month. It is a new idea to lease such property by the month—probably owing to the rapidity with which people either break or grow rich in California.

Other queer things come to light in the "land of gold." For instance, Adams & Co., when they failed some months ago, assigned over bills receivable, &c. to the amount of $578,790 17. Of this the assignees have been able to collect only $25,980 24, whilst they charge for the expenses of collecting, the modest sum of $48,991 80, or nearly twice the amount collected. Of these expenses, one of the assignees takes to himself, for his trouble, $10,000, and the two others $5,000 each. The remainder is expenses of litigation.

GOLD AND DIAMONDS.—California papers mention the discovery of diamonds by the gold diggers. One of the stones was sold for $60. A gold mountain is said to have been discovered and staked off by the miners. Shafts have been sunk to the depth of eighty feet, at about which point there is a belt of black mud sixty feet in width, and from eighteen to twenty feet in depth. In this are contained those fabulous amounts of gold, which far surpass in richness the deposits discovered at the outbreak of the California fever. This layer of mud is filled with sticks and other foreign substance, and has every appearance of having once been the bed of a stream.

The trial of Rev. Dr. Smith, before the Virginia Conference, on charges by Rev. Dr. Deems, is not yet concluded. The rebutting testimony introduced by Dr. Smith, has made it in effect more a trial of Dr. Deems than of Dr. Smith. And we regret to say, that many of the facts proved, and the spirit manifested in the trial, savor but little of the sacred calling of the parties.

The trial of Baker, for the murder of Bill Poole, in New York, in the bloody melee at Stanwix Hall, has been going on for two or three weeks. The Jury could not agree, and has been discharged. They stood, 7 for manslaughter, 2 for murder, and 3 for acquittal.

Southern Literary Messenger.—This journal, which has completed its 21st volume, is to be continued for another year certainly; and its proprietors have determined to change its pages and increase the amount of matter.

Death of a N. C. Student.—The remains of William W. Carlile, of North Carolina, a student of the medical department of the Pennsylvania College, were interred Thursday at Philadelphia, in Ronaldson's Cemetery. Nearly all the students of medicine in the city were in attendance.

No Washington or Wilmington papers by this morning's mail.

WALKER'S NEW REPUBLIC.—See an article from the Express on the arrival of a new Minister from Nicaragua.

Between Walker and our stupid but conceited Minister Wheeler, it will be a wonder if the peace and honor of the country be not sacrificed. There is more real danger from this Nicaragua business than from all others just now, except abolitionism.

The N. Y. papers announce French's arrival as the "accredited Minister to the United States, in lieu of Mr. Marcoleta, recalled. Col. French is vested with extraordinary powers, to enable him to settle immediately the difficulties existing between the U. S., England, and Nicaragua. He also brings with him the ratification of the new treaty made by his government with Col. Wheeler, U. S. Minister at Grenada. Col. French carries with him to Washington some beautiful specimens of quartz and placer gold, from the mines of Chontales, together with samples of native produce."

The Americans under Walker at Grenada number only 375 men. What an army to revolutionize a country!

The National Intelligencer says,

"The prevalent and probable opinion is that the Administration will not, in the present state of things, recognise Mr. Parker H. French, the new Nicaraguan Envoy to this country in place of Mr. Marcoleta. It is understood that instructions on the subject had gone out to Mr. Wheeler, our Minister to Nicaragua, not to recognise Gen. Walker's Government, but they did not arrive in time. His premature action, therefore, will not be approved. It has been the policy of this country to recognise an existing Government, but not in such hot haste as to preclude all preliminary inquiries as to the actual condition of a revolutionary Government and its ability to maintain itself."

NEW ORLEANS, December 12.

Later From Mexico.—The steamship *Texas* has arrived at this port from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 8th inst. From the city of Mexico, the advices are to the 5th inst., and state that a conspiracy had been discovered, the object of which was to make Uraga President. Uraga, Padre Miranda and Col. Osscio had been arrested, and the affair caused great excitement. Col. Robbles had been appointed to succeed Almonte, as Minister to the United States. It was rumored that Comonfort would retire from the Ministry. The church opposed the Government, and affairs were in a state of general confusion.

"The First Shad."—A correspondent of the Savannah Morning News announces that the first shad of the season was caught by Charles E. Smith, in Savannah river, on the 7th, in a pike net, and was sold for $45, and served up in S. C.

DIED,

In this vicinity, Saturday evening, after a protracted illness, Mrs. HARRIET KELLY, aged 56, widow of Richard Kelly, dec'd. "Earth hath no sorrows that Heaven cannot cure."—Com.

In Marianna, Fla., on the 6th inst., Mr. JOSHUA WHALEY, aged 40 years, formerly of this town.

At the residence of her son, F. R. Cotten, Tallahassee, Fla., 5th inst., Mrs. SPENCER D. COTTEN, formerly of Tarboro', and for the past ten years a resident of Raleigh.

In Moore county, 6th inst., Mr. THOMAS MATTHEWS.

In this county, 8th inst., at the residence of A. R. Smith, Esq., Mrs. SARAH R. SMITH, in the 56th year of her age.

In Randolph county, on the 7th of November, HANNAH E., daughter of John and Mary Hill, aged 18 years. She was a consistent member of the M. P. Church.

At his residence, Pleasant Gardens, McDowell county, N. C., on the 24th of November last, ADOLPHUS L. ERWIN, Esq., in the 6th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—December 17.

BACON—	15 a 16	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	25 a	Cuba	40 a 42
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans	45 a 48
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1 10
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Tanners'	75 a 1 00
Laguira	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo	00 a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 65 a 1 75
COTTON—		Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0 00
Fair to Good	8¼ a	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.	8½ a	Flaxseed	1 50 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, prlb.	12½ a 15
Gunny	18 a 20	SHOT—	
Dundee	18 a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00
Burlaps	00 a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0 00
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10	17 a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple	50 a 55
Bro. Sheetings	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 53
Osnaburgs	9½ a 10	Northern "	50 a 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50
Family	8 50 a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6 00
Superfine	8 25 a 0 00	American Gin	75 a 80
Fine	8 00 a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched	7 75 a 0 00	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf	11 a 12
Corn	65 a 70	Crushed	10 a 11
Wheat	1 60 a 0 00	St. Croix	9½ a 10
Oats	40 a 42	Porto Rico	8½ a 10
Peas	66 a 0 70	New Orleans	8 a 8½
Rye	85 a 0 90	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HYDES—Dry	8 a 10	TOBACCO—	
Green	4 a 5	Leaf	00 a 00
IRON—		Manufactured	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar	a 6	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼ a $2½
Ditto, wide	a 7	WINDOW GLASS—	
English	4 a 4½	8 x 10	$2¼ a $2½
LARD—	0 a 12	10 x 12	$2¾ a 00
LEAD—	8½ a 00	WOOL—	15 a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—15 and 16, dull.
Cotton—No sale since last arrival.
Flour has declined 25 cts. per barrel.
Oats—40 to 42 cts.
Salt—1 65 to 1 75.
Spirits Turpentine 34 and 35 cts.

At New York, cotton quiet: price of middling uplands went up from 9 cents to 9¼, and then receded to 9¼. Southern Flour has fallen to $9 to 10 50. Wheat 1 94 to 2 20. Corn 98 to 1 03, a fall. Spirits Turpentine down to 41. Rosin 1 60.

At Charleston, cotton 8½ to 9¼.

Total receipts of cotton 1,101,793 bales, against 704,520 last year. Increase 397,273.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

McLaurin's Line, Dec. 15, Str Southerner, and Flora McDonald, with goods for H Erambert, R Jones, D & W McLaurin, J Conrad, Seymour & Co, L J Haughton, R T Long, Mrs Hart, H L Myrover, Elkin Co, F Fries, T Lineback, J Shaw, Council, Ray & Co, Pearce & Ferguson.

Banks' Line. Dec. 15.—Str Brothers, with goods for sundry persons.

The river has risen three or four inches.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 13.—Schrs H E Weston, and W D Springs frm Philad., B Flanner, A J Deroset and Ben frm N York; Barque R Pennel, frm N Bedford to Havana, struck on Currituck Shoals, Monday night, put into port for repairs; the captain reports 3 large vessels ashore between Currituck and Cape Hatteras.

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
May 17, 1855. 1-tf

AMERICAN PARTY.

THERE will be a meeting of the AMERICAN PARTY at the Town Hall, on Thursday evening next, the 20th inst. 1tpd

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

THERE will be a meeting of the Robeson Agricultural Society on Saturday the 29th inst., for the purpose of electing Officers for the ensuing year, and also to consider the propriety of moving the Fair Ground to some permanent place.

All persons entitled to Premiums or Diplomas will get them by meeting the Society on the above named day. D. S. MORRISON, Sec'y.
Dec. 14. 1t

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE Board of Superintendents will meet at the office of the Chairman, on the third day of Jan'y 1856. EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Chm'n
Fayetteville, Dec. 17, 1855. 62-2t
Carolinian copy.

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. T. C. FANNING'S Dancing Academy is now open for the second quarter. Days of Tuition, Monday afternoon from 4 to 7 P. M., and Saturday from 3 to 6 P. M. for young Misses and Masters. Gentlemen's Class, Monday and Saturday at 7 P. M. Soiree every Friday night.

Parents and Guardians are respectfully invited to attend the Soirees on Friday nights. Gentlemen wishing to subscribe to the Soirees can do so by calling on Mr. Fanning.
Dec. 17. 1t

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
READ-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie Sts., Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 17, 1855. 61-tf
Town papers copy.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to H. A. McSwain, and also those having accounts with Drs. McSwain & McDuffie, will please call at their Office and settle, as we intend closing our books annually. Mr. W. Whitehead will attend to settlements in our absence.
Dec. 17. 62-1m

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between HOLLAND, WEISIGER & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm either by Note or Account, are requested to call immediately, and pay to J. W. Welsh or Jesse W. Weisiger, who alone are authorized to settle the same. Those having claims against said firm will present them for settlement.

The business will in future be conducted by J. W. Welsh and Jesse W. Weisiger.

A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. W. WELSH.
JESSE W. WEISIGER.
W. H. HOLLAND.
Dec. 15, 1855. 62-3t

WANTED TO HIRE,

A SERVANT GIRL, to do Waiter's work. Apply at the Arsenal.
Dec. 13. 62-2tpd

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

I am anxious to close my busines, and any one desirious of opening a store on a small scale would do well to give me a call. My Stock consists of DRY GOODS, CROCERIES, CUTLERY, and everything usually found in a Country Store. The situation is desirable, and can be rented for a small considerations In connection with, and not far from, my Store is a No. 1 sixteen bbl. Still, which can be bought for $500 or $600, situated about one mile from the river.

The land on which the Store and Still are situated, is now offered for sale cheap, and furthermore, the Store is situated directly on the Fayetteville & Wilmington Road, and is in a first rate neighborhood.

The whole amount of stock is worth something over $1800—but to effect a sale I will sell for $1250.

Call on me at my store at Willis's Creek.
J. E. WHITFIELD.

Or apply to Cook & Johnson or James G. Cook, Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ If not previously disposed of, I will sell at public auction on the first of January, 1856. Terms easy, and made known on day of sale.
Dec. 14th, 1855. 62-3t

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of Foulkes & McRae, are respectfully solicited to call and make payment by the first day of January, 1856, as this will be the last notice given to them.
JAMES F. FOULKES.
Dec. 14. 62-4t

STOP THE THIEF!

STOLEN from the stable, five miles from Fayetteville on the Western Plank road, on Saturday night last, my small bay HORSE. Said Horse has a scar on his forehead; hair on his fetlocks lately trimmed, and on his body rather rough. I will give a liberal reward to any person for the delivery of the Horse; also, for information that will lead to the recovery of said animal or detection of the thief.
SAMUEL G. NOTT.
Dec. 17. 62-tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of LAND, lying on the east side of the Cape Fear River, between the lands of John N. Cashwell and Augustus King.

The tract contains 370 acres, running two miles out from the River.

If not disposed of before, it will be offered at public Auction on the 28th December; and at the same time a Horse and Buggy.

Sales will take place on the premises, and terms made known on day of sale. R. D. YOUNG.
Cumberland Co., Dec. 13, 1855. 62-2t

Patent Barrel Machinery.

INTERESTING TO
Mill Owners, Turpentine Distillers,
And all who have an extensive use for Barrels and Kegs.

THE Subscriber is the Proprietor of the Patent of the Machine known as **"TRAPP's *Patent Barrel Machine,"*** for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling Machines with the right to use them in the several Counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same Machine for the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the Machine:

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin, or Keg, than our Machines make at the rate of **three hundred per day to the single set** to which we invite the particular attention of all who chhose to give them an inspection.

Advantages over Hand-Made Work.

We make our own Staves and Heading, and save twenty-five per cent more stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one-quarter in cost of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight have the same hollow and round as when cut up in the cask; are of a uniform thickness; are *jointed* more accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, all of equal weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and are all perfectly *water tight*. They cost only [illegible] thirds what the same [illegible] and will [illegible]

We have a [illegible] operation of these [illegible] satisfaction every [illegible] the utmost confidence in [illegible] connected with the work.

WM. W. CLARK & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 14, 1855. 62-6m

TRUST SALE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to us, executed for certain purposes therein specified, by James E. Metts, of the County of Brunswick, we will expose to public sale, at the Plantation known as the Roane Plantation, in the county above mentioned, on the 18th day of December next, all the perishable personal property mentioned in said trust, consisting of Farming Tools of every description, Coopers' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn, Fodder, Horses, 15 or 16 valuable Mules, 1 fine young Jack, 5 years old next spring; 8 good Road Wagons and Gear, 2 Carts, 1 pair large Timber Wheels, Stock Hogs, Sheep of select breed, and about 50 head of Cattle of the Durham breed, among them are several fine Bulls. The Sheep are of the imported Oxfordshire or Leicester, said to be the best blood in the United States. 1 pair fine match Horses, well broke and gentle; 1 fine Family Carriage and Harness; 1 Buggy and Harness, and many other articles not mentioned above. Sixty-five likely and valuable Negroes of both sexes—among them are several Coopers, three Distillers, one first rate Carpenter; one Turpentine Still and Fixtures.

At the same time and place we will sell the Plantation; and the Steam boats Fairy and Eliza or Union; four Flats, one of 900, one of 700, one of 650 and the other of 550 barrels capacity; two Ferry Flats; two Yawls. Also, 3000 acres of choice Pine Land in South Carolina, with a Turpentine Still and Fixtures thereon; and on which there are some 10 Tasks of Turpentine Boxes in operation.

Terms of sale—on the Lands, will be one and two years; on the perishable and personal property, for sums over one hundred dollars, six months' credit,—Notes, with two or more approved securities, with interest from the day of sale, will in every case be required before the property is removed or titles changed. Terms on the Boats will be made known at the sale.

The sale will be continued from day to day till all is sold.

DAVID D. ALLEN, } Trustees.
JAS. H. PRITCHETT, }

Nov. 12, 1855. 53-ts

☞ The Trust Sale of Jas. E. Metts's property, has been postponed to WEDNESDAY the 19th, instead of Tuesday the 18th inst.

THE TRUSTEES.

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 23 of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department, $10 00
Collegiate Department, $20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the best in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 18, 1854. 57-tf

Harper's and Putnam's Magazines

for December, received and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.

The Attention of Parents and Teachers, School Committees, Superintendents, and the Friends of Popular Education is respectfully called to

The Pictorial Edition of
WEBSTER'S ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK.
CONTAINING
One Hundred and Sixty Beautiful Engravings,
Designed and Engraved expressly for this Book.

THIS edition is word for word, and page for page, the same as the edition without the engravings, and therefore may be used in the same class. It is well printed on fine paper, and well bound, and is intended for those who are willing to pay a trifle more for a better and more substantial book.

Retail Price, 15 cents.

Published by GEO. F. CODLEDGE & BRO., New York.

Just received and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec. 3. 58-1m

The Presbsterian Psalmodist: a col-

lection of tunes for the Presbyterian Church. A further supply just rec'd. E. J. HALE SON.
Nov. 28.

NOTICE.

ON Friday, the 21st day of December, the subscriber will offer for sale 400 Acres of LAND, well adapted to Turpentine and Farming, situate and lying on the West side of Cape Fear River, about one mile therefrom, and one half mile from Maysville. Also, at the same time and place, all his Stock, together with one Timber and one Road Wagon, and other articles too tedious to mention. W. J. MONROE.
Nov. 27. 57-ts

FRENCH & McLEAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LUMBERTON, ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

ROBERT S. FRENCH and NEILL A. McLEAN have associated in the practice of Law. They will attend the Superior and County Courts of

Cumberland, Richmond,
Robeson, Columbus,
Bladen, New Hanover.

Nov. 20, 1855. 57-4w

We wish to hire a few good Servants

if application be made soon.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
Dec. 3, 1855. 58tf
Argus and Carolinian copy.

CIDER VINEGAR, a good article, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.
Nov. 10. 54-tf

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, the late residence of Geo. S. Hodges, dec'd, on Haymount, situated at the junction of the Centre and Western Plank Roads. The House is new and commodious, with the necessary out houses, all in good repair; the grounds well improved, and is one of the most desirable residences near town. Application for terms may be made to J. E. Bryan, at the Post Office, or to
E. C. HALL, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1855. 54-1m

FOR RENT.

THAT convenient situation, with Dwelling and out Houses, belonging to Miss E. Hybart, is offered for Rent. Possession given the 1st Jan'y next.

Also, a two story Dwelling House and an improved lot on Rowan street, belonging to C. Montague, Esq., Possession given on application. For terms apply to
WM. BOW.
Nov. 17th 54-tf

MEN WANTED.

50 OR 100 MEN wanted on the Western Rail Road, to work on Sections 2 and 3, near Fayetteville. The location is healthy, and the highest wages will be paid. HIRAM PARDEE.
Sept. 24, 1855. 48-

JONES'S EQUITY.

VOLUME 1, just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.

200 Casks Fresh Lime, Calcined

Plaster, Plastering Hair and Cement, Mackerel and Herring, by
J. W. POWERS & CO.
April 19. 93tf

The subscribers will purchase Spirits

Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.
C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
April 9, 1855. 90tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Feb. 6, 1855. 78-tf

VALUABLE LANDS *ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.*

THE Lands and Plantations known as the Roane and Blue Banks Plantations, are offered for sale. These lands lie only 15 miles above Wilmington, on the Cape Fear River, and extend out to the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and are of easy access to one of the best markets in the State of North Carolina. On the North side of the river, there are six hundred acres of the finest River Bottom Land in the State—about fifty acres of which are already cleared, and produce the finest sort of crops. One hundred acres more may be cleared, which is sufficiently elevated above the ordinary height of freshets to save the crops. The lands abound in Oak, Ash, and the finest kind of Cypress Timber.

On the South side of the River is situated the balance of the Lands, estimated at seven thousand five hundred acres, from which three fine settlements may be made. The upper portion, or Blue Banks, contains some two thousand acres or more—of which there are some one hundred and fifty acres now in cultivation, and is well adapted to corn, peas, potatoes and cotton. There is a large quantity of fine land yet to clear, the growth of which is pine, oak, hickory and dog-wood. South of this tract is the Roane Plantation, and adjoining the lowlands mentioned above, containing some two thousand four hundred acres, a small quantity of which is cleared, and considerable more yet to clear.

On this tract all the buildings and improvements are situated, consisting of a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Smoke-house, Corn-crib, Stables, and some fourteen negro houses, all of which are new and comfortable. There is a Turpentine Still and Fixtures, which will be sold with the land, if desired. There are also some eight tasks of Turpentine Boxes, some three tasks of which are old on the land.

The remainder of the lands lie adjoining this tract, and on Hood's Creek, containing some three thousand acres of unimproved Pine Lands, which would make a fine settlement, a portion of them being good farming lands, and on which several fine building lots could be had immediately on the Railroad, suitable for Summer Residences. Persons wishing to purchase such lands, will do well to call and examine the premises before making a location.

DAVID D. ALLEN, } Assignees.
JAS. H. PRITCHETT, }
Oct. 13. 44-tf

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS-WARE, &c.

I AM now opening my FALL SUPPLIES, comprising a very **GENERAL ASSORTMENT** of every thing suitable for the Country and Town Trade.

My Stock has been carefully selected, in person, from the best manufacturers and in the best markets in the Country.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS may rely upon buying from me at prices which will save them all the *trouble and delay* of ordering from the North.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in Crockery, China and Glassware.
Aug. 22, 1855. 29-tf

FALL SUPPLY.

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.

JAMES F. FOULKES,
Hay Street, near the Fayetteville Hotel,

RESPECTFULLY asks the attention of his customers and friends to his LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES and CHEMICALS,

which he is now receiving, and is determined to sell at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. It will be his aim to sell Medicines that can be depended upon. Give him a call before making your purchases.
Sept. 12, 1855. 37-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.
June 25, 1855. 12tf

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, *WARRANTED.*

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order

FRENCH BURR *MILL STONES,*

warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILL STONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER.

From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.

WILLIAM HOGG & SON,
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts., opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
May 29, 1855. 5-ypd

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock of material at the Carriage establishment formerly occupied by Mr. A. H. Whitfied, intends carrying on the

Carriage-Making Business.

He solicits a share of the liberal patronage bestowed upon carriage shops generally. He has now on hand some very

HANDSOME VEHICLES.

Which cannot be surpassed in the place for style of finish and durability, which he will sell as low as any work of the kind can be bought in the place.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING done in the best manner and on very reasonable terms.

Give him a call before buying elsewhere.
J. D. CALLAIS.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 3. 72-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 9th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 10th day of July next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past session, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had at $8, per month.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., } 13tf
June 23, 1855. }

NOTICE.

PERSONS PURCHASING RAGS for me will recollect that I have never offered anything for WOOL or SILK Rags, and will allow nothing for them; but will give 2 cents per lb. for all coarse bagging and loose paper separate from the Rags.

D. MURPHY.
Sept. 12, 1855. 35-tf

KINGSBURY FOR SALE.

COL. King the present occupant, being desirous to close up his business, we offer those valuable premises for sale.

Kingsbury is situated at the terminus of the Fayetteville & Raleigh Plank Road, eleven miles from the former place, and within three miles of King's Landing on Cape Fear River. These premises offer more business conveniences and comforts for living, perhaps than any country seat in Cumberland. On them is a neat two-story family mansion, containing seven rooms—a fire place in each, with front and rear piazza and portico, frame kitchen, sleeping apartments for servants, smoke house and dairy, with a prime well of water; and all handsomely enclosed. Also, on the premises are nine other frame buildings, with brick chimneys to each, and rooms sufficient to accommodate from fifty to sixty negroes; a frame Barn 50 by 60 feet, with stalls for forty horses, and room to hold 50 tons of forage; Carriage house, Store and Ware house; Water Grist Mill, two Cooper and two Blacksmith's Shops, Wheel Right Shop, Turpentine Sheds, &c.; all within convenient distance of the best Springs of Sandhill Water. All the buildings are new and have been erected within the last four or five years. To these valuable improvements we will add 1,500 acres of Pine Lands, and we will take $3,500 for the whole, which is $1000 less than the cost of the improvements. We have also, on the premises, and now in operation, a Steam Saw and Grist Mill, and Turpentine Distillery, which can be bought cheap.

If the right sort of a purchaser presents himself, and wishes a partner in his operations, we will furnish one with sufficient capital to conduct a profitable business.

To a Planter who has $14,000 to invest in real estate and wants the best Plantation on Cape Fear River, with a healthy country seat with all conveniences for living at hand, these premises would be a very desirable attachment to the Ashe Plantation, containing seven hundred acres of the best Cape Fear bottoms, and now in market. These two Estates are connected by a good Ferry Landing and are only three miles apart; and will be sold together or separate. For further particulars apply to T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., or the subscribers. J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 7. 34-tf

STOP THE THIEF!

STOLEN from my Lot in Richmond County, on Sunday night last, my HORSE. Said horse was an iron-gray or brownish color; he had marks of gear on him, and his fore-top cut off very short; he was shod on the fore feet, walked fast, is a good trotter, and would pace; there was a white mark on his back, on the right side, about six or eight inches square; also, a small wart on the right side, a little below the white mark.

The horse was taken by a man calling himself John Campbell, who says he was raised in Pitt county, and has been in this neighborhood about two years; he is a Cooper by trade, and says he has worked in Turpentine all his life time; he is a little round-shouldered, has a stout body for a small man, and will not weigh as much as I stated, 145 or 150 pounds; has a very mean look, is very fond of negro company, and his conversation has a good deal of the negro mixed with it.

I will pay $50 for the delivery of the Horse, or $50 for the thief.

M. N. CAMPBELL.
Montpelier, Richmond county, N. C.

I will also reward any person for any information that will lead to the recovery of either. M. N. C.
Sep. 10, 1855. 36-tf

Florida Land Agency.

THE undersigned has established an AGENCY in the town of Alligator, Columbia County, Florida, for the PURCHASE, SALE or LOCATION of LAND WARRANTS, the PURCHASE and SALE of LANDS generally, improved or unimproved.

The fact now being established that a Rail Road is to be constructed immediately, connecting the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, running through the entire length of this County, east and west; and in view of the great fertility of our soil, the unusually fine growth of pine timber on the land, the healthfulness of the climate, and the reasonable terms on which lands can now be obtained, there is perhaps no section of the Union which offers equal inducements to the emigrant from the other States.

Having had some experience in farming on the different kinds of land, and acquired a general knowledge of them throughout the County; and having acquired unusual facilities for pointing out such as are for sale, either of public or private lands, he feels very confident of making it the interest of all persons wishing information, or who may have determined to settle in Florida to call on him. WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

References:

Hon. E. C. Cabell, }
Hon. A. E. Maxwell, } Tallahassee, Fla.
Hon. David S. Walker, State Reg., }
Dr. S. C. Bruce, } Carthage, N. C.
H. C. McLean, Esq., }
Dr. Mallett, } Fayetteville, N. C.
Rev. Geo. McNeill, }
Messrs. W. M. Lawton & Co., Charleston, S. C.
June 27, 1855. 13-Y

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC

For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.

Wilmington, N. C., February 1.

Mr. W. H. Lippitt,—Dear Sir:—Without any suggestion or solicitation whatever on your part I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your Specific for the cure of Dysentery and kindred complaints. Having been for three years afflicted with a disease of this character, and employing the services of three of the best physicians in this place, with but slight advantage, I was induced to try your medicine, and after following the prescriptions and taking several bottles, am now perfectly restored. I believe your Specific to be a most excellent and valuable medicine, and feel no hesitation in recommending it to the public. So far from being a nostrum as too many of the popular medicines of the day are, I believe it to be superior for the cure of the disease indicated above, to any other known medicine.

I am truly yours, &c. M. BRYAN

Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by
W. H. LIPPITT, Chemist and Druggist,
Wilmington, N. C.

Sold by S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist, Fayetteville, and by Druggists generally.
June 27. 13-6m

STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Salem.

THE Proprietors take pleasure in informing the public, that they have commenced running their tri-weekly line of Stages, on the Plank Road, from Salem to Fayetteville. They have procured good Stock, new Coaches, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to render passengers comfortable.

A system of through-tickets with the contractors on the Wytheville and Reidsville Roads, for the convenience of passengers bound to Wytheville, Va., or the Piedmont Springs, in Stokes County, has also been adopted. WHITE & STAFFORD
June 29, 1855. 24tf

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Brothers' Steam Boat Company is removed to the Huske Building, on Green street, next door to P. Taylor's.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't.
Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

To Turpentine Distillers.

I HAVE on hand, and will continue to keep, SPIRIT BARRELS, made at Mr. A. McAllister's Shop. Those in need will please call.

J. S. BANKS.
June 14, 1855. 9-tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.
June 1854. 7-tf

Sash, Blinds, &c.

THE Subscriber having become Agent for the sale of WINDOW SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes, will sell cheaper than has ever been sold in Fayetteville. Give me a call at my shop on Old Street.

He is prepared to execute all work in the Carpentering line, as he has several good workmen.

CHA'S F. ASKEW.
Jan'y 9, 1855. 56-y

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

An Abstract of the Second Annual REPORT of the President and Directors:

Policies issued past year 524, whole number issued 1283, covering property amounting to $2,126,353 00
Policies cancelled and expired 851,635 66

Amount now insured $1,274,717 34

Amount of Premium Notes
" " "expired & cancelled 126,474 03
" " "now on hand $189,859 33

Increase during last year $61,275 07

Premium notes averaging 14 89-100 per cent. on the amount insured, the actual cost of Insurance during the year averaging less than ½ per cent.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report	$772 89	
" for Premiums received	6,103 28	
" for Policies, Surveys & transfers	337 50	
" for Rent	70 00	
		$7,288 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid C. H. Sneed, fire loss	$850 00	
" "Lot and balance Office building	1,450 00	
" "Salaries	1,550 00	
" "State Tax	100 00	
" "Contingent expenses	375 62	
" "Premiums returned	20 65	
		$4,346 27
Balance		$2,937 40

To-wit:

Cash loaned out on Bond and Security, (on demand,)	$2,250 00	
Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents	687 40	
		$2,937 40

ASSETS.

Cash on interest and in Bank, &c.	$2,937 40
Rent due	190 00
Real Estate, paying 12 per cent.	1,800 00
	$4,927 40
Premium Notes on hand	189,859 33
Amount Capital to meet any losses	$194,786 73

In conclusion, the President and Directors congratulate the members and the public on the very fortunate and successful operations of the Company the past year. We have met with no loss since 7th March, 1854, (Sneed's,)—unless it be the case of Stranglaus & Einston at Kinston, whose Store was blown up—*a very extraordinary case,*—it is still under investigation.

The following Directors were elected for next year:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, Chas. Benbow, Henry Lilly, Jas. Kyle, S. W. Tillinghast, S. T. Hawley, T. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McLaurin, N. A. Stedman, J. G. Shepherd, S. J. Hinsdale, D. A. Ray, J. D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, J. H. Cook, A. E. Hall, A. W. Steel, J. G. Cook; and R. F. Brown of Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.

Executive Committee for next Quarter:

Geo. McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, Wm. McLaurin.
May 24, 1855. 4-Y

SHEMWELL HOUSE, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1855. 86-tf

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe,
For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 30. 83-tf

FISH.

52 BBLS. Mullets, in Oak Bbls., just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

—ALSO,—

Mackerel and Herring for sale by W. H. CARVER.
Nov. 7. 51-tf

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.
Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T. WADDILL.
June 26, 1855. 8tf

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

4000 ACRES of valuable Farming and Turpentine LAND, with the Turpentine STILL, STORE HOUSE, GOODS, and STAND, known as BEATTY'S BRIDGE, in Bladen county, are offered for sale. The Store and Still will be sold either with or without the land; so that those who wish to engage in Mercantile operations or in distilling Turpentine will do well to apply soon to

BEATTY & BROTHER.
Beatty's Bridge, July 2. 14-tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

FALL, 1855.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are,
650 pieces Dress DeLains,
French and English Merino,
Plain Merino, real French,
Persian Cloths,
Black and Colored Silks,
Irish Linens, all Flax,
Table Cloths and Napkins,
Carpeting, very cheap,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Kerseys and Linseys,
Silk, Woolen and Cotton Hose,
Ladies' Twisted Silk Mitts,
Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.

All of which being purchased by the package for Cash, will be offered at the lowest market price for cash, or on time to paying customers.
Sept. 27, 1855. 39-tf

FRESH BUTTER for sale by
W. H. CARVER.
Nov. 10. 54-tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of LADIES' DRESS and GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL, viz:

Muslin DeLanes; Plain and Plaid Merinos Alpaccas, Bombazines, Black, Plain and Plaid Silks; Talmas and Cloaks; Dress Trimmings, Edgings, Embroidered Collars, Handkerchiefs, and Muslin Bands; a large lot of Hosiery for Ladies, Misses and Children; Kid and Pic Nic Gloves; Woolen Mits for Children; a large assortment of Bonnets, Silk, Satin, Muslin, Straw and Hair; Misses' Hoods; Ladies' Walking Shoes, Gaiters, and white Kid Polka Boots; Misses' Gaiters, Morocco Ties, and Walking Shoes.

FOR GENTLEMEN:—Hats and Caps of every shape and quality; Cravats, Stocks, Merino Vests, Shirts and Collars; a large lot of Clothing, warranted to fit or no sale; Boots and Shoes; Black and Woolen Gloves; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Table Cloths and Towelings; Bed Ticking; Blankets; Kerseys; Kentucky Jeans; Stripes and Apron Checks; White and Red Flannel; a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Table Covers, Rugs and Carpetings—some very fine; Umbrellas, Traveling Satchels, and Trunks; Port Monaies, Reticules, and a great many other Fancy Articles.

We would be pleased to have persons living in town, and those visiting our place with a view of purchasing goods, to examine our Stock, as we are determined to sell. W. F. & E. F. MOORE
Oct. 8, 1855. 44tf

SECOND STOCK.

Starr & Williams

ARE now receiving their SECOND PURCHASE of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS, AND Ready-Made Clothing,

And have no hesitation in saying it is the LARGEST and MOST DESIRABLE stock now in market; and having been purchased at greatly reduced prices from the early part of the season will be offered to buyers on terms that cannot fail to please.
Oct. 25. 47-tf

WANTED,

A GOOD WAGON MAKER to work in my Shop. Such a one by applying soon will find steady employment, and good wages. WM. WATSON.
Sept. 28, 1855. 40tf

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.

WE will sell the Steamers "FAIRY," "UNION," and 4-13ths of the Steamer "EVERGREEN," all of which are now on the waters of the Pee Dee and Waccamaw.

Fairy's length, 81 feet 6 inches,
" breadth, 15 " 4 "
" depth, 4 " 2 "
measures 54 and 2-95 tons burthen, was built in the year 1851.

Steamer Union or Eliza's length, 78 feet 6 inches,
" " breadth, 13 "
" " depth, 4 " 2 "
measures 40 and 32-95 tons burthen, was built in the year 1850,—machinery all new and in complete order.

Steamer Evergreen's length, 121 feet 6 inches,
" " breadth, 22 "
" " depth, 6 " 5 "
measures 160 and 78-95 tons, and was built in the year 1848,—together with their Lighters, J. R. Blossom, and Republican—one of seven hundred barrels, and the other of nine hundred barrels capacity. Also, two Flats, now on the Cape Fear River—one 650, and the other 550 bbls capacity. Terms will be made easy.

D. D. ALLEN, } Assignees.
JAMES H. PRITCHETT, }
Sept. 25, 1855. 30-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY *FOR SALE.*

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 120 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.
Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

THE LAND OF GOLD, by Hinton

R. Helper, 75 cents, just rec'd by
E. J. HALE & SON.

We are now receiving and expect to keep up a large stock of Groceries.

WE OFFER

150 BAGS Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
15 Hhds. Sugars,
50 " Molasses,
1,000 Sacks Salt,
75 Bbls. Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & pow'd,
125 Bags Shot,
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3,500 Lbls. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese,

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 23. 3-tf

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.

FOR the SECOND TIME this season, I have returned from the Northern Cities with one of the ***Largest, Cheapest*** and ***Most Fashionable*** STOCKS OF

Ready-Made Clothing

ever exhibited in this place. Amongst which may be found

Black, Brown and Blue Dress and Frock Coats from	$10 to $25
Various colors of Business Coats	5 to 10
Cassimere and Melton Cloth "	6 to 10
Light Fall Over "	7 to 14
Black and Blue Bang-Up "	12 to 22
Pilot and Beaver "	7 to 20
Cloth and Pilot Talmas and Opera Cloaks	9 to 20
Plain and Fancy Cassimere Pants	3 to 9
Black French Doeskin "	5 to 9
Silk Plush and Velvet Vests	3 to 8
Cassimere and Cloth "	2 to 4
Silks, Satins, &c.	2 to 6

And a very extensive assortment of

Boy's and Servant's Clothing.

Also, constantly on hand a great variety of Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket Handk'fs, Kid Gloves, and other

FURNISHING GOODS.

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Fine Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Walking Canes, Silk and Gingham, Umbrellas, Looking Glasses, IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS, and

Fancy Goods,

India Rubber Over-Coats, Leggins and Sandals, Oil-Cloth Coats, Pants and Jackets, &c.

Call and satisfy your wants, this being the only House of the kind in this place where a general assortment is kept, and almost every body can get suited.

GEORGE BRANDT,
South-side of Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.
Oct. 22, 1855. 46-tlJ

ALMANACS.

TURNER'S North Carolina, and Farmers' and Planters' Alamanacs, for 1856.
E. J. HALE & SON.

Montgomery Male Academy.

R. A. CHAMBERS, TEACHER

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, 1856. Students coming in within a week of the beginning of the Session will be charged for the whole Session; those coming after that time will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session without special contract to the contrary.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session of 21 weeks.
Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855. 59tf

NOTICE.—IMPORTANT SALE.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Elijah Alford, dec'd, hereby gives notice that on WEDNESDAY the 26th day of DECEMBER, inst., he will sell the personal estate of said dec'd, consisting of about twelve hundred barrels of corn, six hundred fat hogs, sixty or seventy head of horses and mules, a large number of stock hogs and cattle, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture. Also, about thirty thousand brick, a fine stallion about eight years old, and jack about two years old, and various other articles too tedious to enumerate. The sale will be commenced at the home place and continued from day to day and from plantation to plantation until all is disposed of. A credit of six months will be given. Bond with two approved securities will be required before the delivery of the property.

W. F. ATKINSON, Adm'r.
Millard, Wayne co., Dec. 6, 1855. 60-ts

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for and for Montgomery county, I shall expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Troy, on TUESDAY of the next JANUARY COUNTY COURT in said County, six or seven hundred Acres of Land, sold at the instance of the heirs at law of Margaret Elliott, lying on the waters of Beaver Dam creek, adjoining the lands of Thomas J. Forney, Isaac Elliott and others, in Montgomery County. This Land is situated in the Gold Region of the County, and a quantity of gold has been found on it, and as it is believed, abounds in this valuable metal. The Land is also valuable for farming purposes, being well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, tobacco, &c. Twelve months' credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved surety.

JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.
Dec. 1, 1855. 59-ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BLADEN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1855.

WHEREAS, at this Term, it is ordered by his Honor John W. Ellis, Judge presiding, that a Special Term of said Superior Court of Law and Equity, be held on the FOURTH MONDAY in JANUARY, A. D., 1856, being the 28th day of the month: Notice is therefore hereby given to all suitors, witnesses and others having business to transact on the Civil Docket in said Court, to attend at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the 4th Monday in January next, as aforesaid.

Witness, Kenneth McLeod, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1855.

[59-6t] K. McLEOD, C. S. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his tract of Land for sale, lying near Affordsville, in Robeson county, N. C., containing 800 acres, joining the lands of Mary A. McLean, Silas Alford, John Baker, and others. There is on the premises a Grist Mill and Cotton Gin, all in good repair, and in a good stand for custom. The Wilmington & Charlotte Rail Road will pass within a few miles of it. Persons wishing to purchase Land will do well to call and examine, for a bargain can be had. PAISLEY ALFORD.
Affordsville, Nov. 22. 58-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.
Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 49-tf

1535 ACRES OF LAND for Sale

IN ROBESON COUNTY,
2 miles from Randalsville P. O.

APPLY to the Subscriber, who lives on the premises. M. McBRYDE.
August 5. 34tf

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices.

LINES & HARRISS,
New Market, Randolph.

☞ The above kept for sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, March